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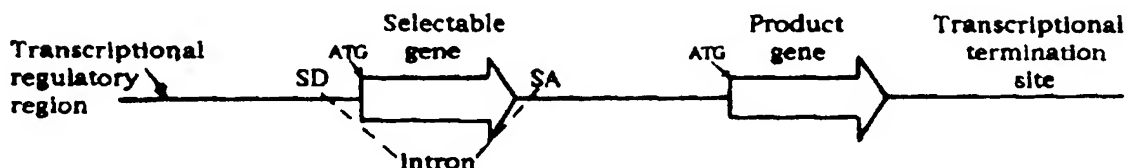
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR SELECTING HIGH-EXPRESSING HOST CELLS

**(57) Abstract**

A method for selecting recombinant host cells expressing high levels of a desired protein is described. This method utilizes eukaryotic host cells harboring a DNA construct comprising a selectable gene (preferably an amplifiable gene) and a product gene provided 3' to the selectable gene. The selectable gene is positioned within an intron defined by a splice donor site and a splice acceptor site and the selectable gene and product gene are under the transcriptional control of a single transcriptional regulatory region. The splice donor site is generally an efficient splice donor site and thereby regulates expression of the product gene using the transcriptional regulatory region. The transfected cells are cultured so as to express the gene encoding the product in a selective medium comprising an amplifying agent for sufficient time to allow amplification to occur, whereupon either the desired product is recovered or cells having multiple copies of the product gene are identified.

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METHOD FOR SELECTING HIGH-EXPRESSING HOST CELLSBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

This invention relates to a method of selecting for high-expressing
5 host cells, a method of producing a protein of interest in high yields and
a method of producing eukaryotic cells having multiple copies of a sequence
encoding a protein of interest.

Description of Background and Related Art

The discovery of methods for introducing DNA into living host cells
10 in a functional form has provided the key to understanding many fundamental
biological processes, and has made possible the production of important
proteins and other molecules in commercially useful quantities.

Despite the general success of such gene transfer methods, several
common problems exist that may limit the efficiency with which a gene
15 encoding a desired protein can be introduced into and expressed in a host
cell. One problem is knowing when the gene has been successfully
transferred into recipient cells. A second problem is distinguishing
between those cells that contain the gene and those that have survived the
transfer procedures but do not contain the gene. A third problem is
20 identifying and isolating those cells that contain the gene and that are
expressing high levels of the protein encoded by the gene.

In general, the known methods for introducing genes into eukaryotic
cells tend to be highly inefficient. Of the cells in a given culture, only
a small proportion take up and express exogenously added DNA, and an even
25 smaller proportion stably maintain that DNA.

Identification of those cells that have incorporated a product gene
encoding a desired protein typically is achieved by introducing into the
same cells another gene, commonly referred to as a selectable gene, that
encodes a selectable marker. A selectable marker is a protein that is
30 necessary for the growth or survival of a host cell under the particular
culture conditions chosen, such as an enzyme that confers resistance to an
antibiotic or other drug, or an enzyme that compensates for a metabolic or
catabolic defect in the host cell. For example, selectable genes commonly
used with eukaryotic cells include the genes for aminoglycoside
35 phosphotransferase (APH), hygromycin phosphotransferase (hyg),
dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), thymidine kinase (tk), neomycin, puromycin,
glutamine synthetase, and asparagine synthetase.

The method of identifying a host cell that has incorporated one gene
on the basis of expression by the host cell of a second incorporated gene
40 encoding a selectable marker is referred to as cotransfection (or
cotransfection). In that method, a gene encoding a desired polypeptide and
a selection gene typically are introduced into the host cell
simultaneously, although they may be introduced sequentially. In the case
of simultaneous cotransfection, the gene encoding the desired polypeptide

and the selectable gene may be present on a single DNA molecule or on separate DNA molecules prior to being introduced into the host cells. Wigler et al., Cell, 16:777 (1979). Cells that have incorporated the gene encoding the desired polypeptide then are identified or isolated by
5 culturing the cells under conditions that preferentially allow for the growth or survival of those cells that synthesize the selectable marker encoded by the selectable gene.

The level of expression of a gene introduced into a eukaryotic host cell depends on multiple factors, including gene copy number, efficiency
10 of transcription, messenger RNA (mRNA) processing, stability, and translation efficiency. Accordingly, high level expression of a desired polypeptide typically will involve optimizing one or more of those factors.

For example, the level of protein production may be increased by covalently joining the coding sequence of the gene to a "strong" promoter
15 or enhancer that will give high levels of transcription. Promoters and enhancers are nucleotide sequences that interact specifically with proteins in a host cell that are involved in transcription. Kriegler, Meth. Enzymol., 185:512 (1990); Maniatis et al., Science, 236:1237 (1987). Promoters are located upstream of the coding sequence of a gene and
20 facilitate transcription of the gene by RNA polymerase. Among the eukaryotic promoters that have been identified as strong promoters for high-level expression are the SV40 early promoter, adenovirus major late promoter, mouse metallothionein-I promoter, Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat, and human cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter (CMV).

Enhancers stimulate transcription from a linked promoter. Unlike
25 promoters, enhancers are active when placed downstream from the transcription initiation site or at considerable distances from the promoter, although in practice enhancers may overlap physically and functionally with promoters. For example, all of the strong promoters
30 listed above also contain strong enhancers. Bendig, Genetic Engineering, 7:91 (Academic Press, 1988).

The level of protein production also may be increased by increasing the gene copy number in the host cell. One method for obtaining high gene copy number is to directly introduce into the host cell multiple copies of
35 the gene, for example, by using a large molar excess of the product gene relative to the selectable gene during cotransfection. Kaufman, Meth. Enzymol., 185:537 (1990). With this method, however, only a small proportion of the cotransfected cells will contain the product gene at high copy number. Furthermore, because no generally applicable, convenient
40 method exists for distinguishing such cells from the majority of cells that contain fewer copies of the product gene, laborious and time-consuming screening methods typically are required to identify the desired high-copy number transfectants.

Another method for obtaining high gene copy number involves cloning
45 the gene in a vector that is capable of replicating autonomously in the host cell. Examples of such vectors include mammalian expression vectors

derived from Epstein-Barr virus or bovine papilloma virus, and yeast 2-micron plasmid vectors. Stephens & Hentschel, Biochem. J., 248:1 (1987); Yates et al., Nature, 313:812 (1985); Beggs, Genetic Engineering, 2:175 (Academic Press, 1981).

5 Yet another method for obtaining high gene copy number involves gene amplification in the host cell. Gene amplification occurs naturally in eukaryotic cells at a relatively low frequency. Schimke, J. Biol. Chem., 263:5989 (1988). However, gene amplification also may be induced, or at least selected for, by exposing host cells to appropriate selective
10 pressure. For example, in many cases it is possible to introduce a product gene together with an amplifiable gene into a host cell and subsequently select for amplification of the marker gene by exposing the cotransfected cells to sequentially increasing concentrations of a selective agent. Typically the product gene will be coamplified with the marker gene under
15 such conditions.

The most widely used amplifiable gene for that purpose is a DHFR gene, which encodes a dihydrofolate reductase enzyme. The selection agent used in conjunction with a DHFR gene is methotrexate (Mtx). A host cell is cotransfected with a product gene encoding a desired protein and a DHFR
20 gene, and transfectants are identified by first culturing the cells in culture medium that contains Mtx. A suitable host cell when a wild-type DHFR gene is used is the Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub & Chasin, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 (1980). The transfected cells then are
25 exposed to successively higher amounts of Mtx. This leads to the synthesis of multiple copies of the DHFR gene, and concomitantly, multiple copies of the product gene. Schimke, J. Biol. Chem., 263:5989 (1988); Axel et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,399,216; Axel et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,634,665. Other references directed to co-transfection of a gene together with a genetic
30 marker that allows for selection and subsequent amplification include Kaufman in Genetic Engineering, ed. J. Setlow (Plenum Press, New York), Vol. 9 (1987); Kaufman and Sharp, J. Mol. Biol., 159:601 (1982); Ringold et al., J. Mol. Appl. Genet., 1:165-175 (1981); Kaufman et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 5:1750-1759 (1985); Kaetzel and Nilson, J. Biol. Chem., 263:6244-
35 6251 (1988); Hung et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 83:261-264 (1986); Kaufman et al., EMBO J., 6:87-93 (1987); Johnston and Kucey, Science, 242:1551-1554 (1988); Urlaub et al., Cell, 33:405-412 (1983).

To extend the DHFR amplification method to other cell types, a mutant DHFR gene that encodes a protein with reduced sensitivity to methotrexate
40 may be used in conjunction with host cells that contain normal numbers of an endogenous wild-type DHFR gene. Simonsen and Levinson, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:2495 (1983); Wigler et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:3567-3570 (1980); Haber and Schimke, Somatic Cell Genetics, 8:499-508 (1982).

45 Alternatively, host cells may be co-transfected with the product gene, a DHFR gene, and a dominant selectable gene, such as a *neo^r* gene. Kim

and Wold, Cell, 42:129 (1985); Capon et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,965,199. Transfectants are identified by first culturing the cells in culture medium containing neomycin (or the related drug G418), and the transfectants so identified then are selected for amplification of the DHFR gene and the product gene by exposure to successively increasing amounts of Mtx.

As will be appreciated from this discussion, the selection of recombinant host cells that express high levels of a desired protein generally is a multi-step process. In the first step, initial transfectants are selected that have incorporated the product gene and the selectable gene. In subsequent steps, the initial transfectants are subject to further selection for high-level expression of the selectable gene and then random screening for high-level expression of the product gene. To identify cells expressing high levels of the desired protein, typically one must screen large numbers of transfectants. The majority of transfectants produce less than maximal levels of the desired protein. Further, Mtx resistance in DHFR transformants is at least partially conferred by varying degrees of gene amplification. Schimke, Cell, 37:705-713 (1984). The inadequacies of co-expression of the non-selected gene have been reported by Wold et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5684-5688 (1979). Instability of the amplified DNA is reported by Kaufman and Schimke, Mol. Cell Biol., 1:1069-1076 (1981); Haber and Schimke, Cell, 26:355-362 (1981); and Fedespiel et al., J. Biol. Chem., 259:9127-9140 (1984).

Several methods have been described for directly selecting such recombinant host cells in a single step. One strategy involves co-transfecting host cells with a product gene and a DHFR gene, and selecting those cells that express high levels of DHFR by directly culturing in medium containing a high concentration of Mtx. Many of the cells selected in that manner also express the co-transfected product gene at high levels. Page and Sydenham, Bio/Technology, 9:64 (1991). This method for single-step selection suffers from certain drawbacks that limit its usefulness. High-expressing cells obtained by direct culturing in medium containing a high level of a selection agent may have poor growth and stability characteristics, thus limiting their usefulness for long-term production processes. Page and Snyderman, Bio/Technology, 9:64 (1991). Single-step selection for high-level resistance to Mtx may produce cells with an altered, Mtx-resistant DHFR enzyme, or cells that have altered Mtx transport properties, rather than cells containing amplified genes. Haber et al., J. Biol. Chem., 256:9501 (1981); Assaraf and Schimke, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 84:7154 (1987).

Another method involves the use of polycistronic mRNA expression vectors containing a product gene at the 5' end of the transcribed region and a selectable gene at the 3' end. Because translation of the selectable gene at the 3' end of the polycistronic mRNA is inefficient, such vectors exhibit preferential translation of the product gene and require high levels of polycistronic mRNA to survive selection. Kaufman, Meth.

Enzymol., 185:487 (1990); Kaufman, Meth. Enzymol., 185:537 (1990); Kaufman et al., EMBO J., 6:187 (1987). Accordingly, cells expressing high levels of the desired protein product may be obtained in a single step by culturing the initial transfectants in medium containing a selection agent
5 appropriate for use with the particular selectable gene. However, the utility of these vectors is variable because of the unpredictable influence of the upstream product reading frame on selectable marker translation and because the upstream reading frame sometimes becomes deleted during methotrexate amplification (Kaufman et al., J. Mol. Biol., 159:601-621
10 [1982]; Levinson, Methods in Enzymology, San Diego: Academic Press, Inc. [1990]). Later vectors incorporated an internal translation initiation site derived from members of the picornavirus family which is positioned between the product gene and the selectable gene (Pelletier et al., Nature, 334:320
[1988]; Jang et al., J. Virol., 63:1651 [1989]).

15 A third method for single-step selection involves use of a DNA construct with a selectable gene containing an intron within which is located a gene encoding the protein of interest. See U.S. Patent No. 5,043,270 and Abrams et al., J. Biol. Chem., 264(24): 14016-14021 (1989). In yet another single-step selection method, host cells are co-transfected
20 with an intron-modified selectable gene and a gene encoding the protein of interest. See WO 92/17566, published October 15, 1992. The intron-modified gene is prepared by inserting into the transcribed region of a selectable gene an intron of such length that the intron is correctly spliced from the corresponding mRNA precursor at low efficiency, so that
25 the amount of selectable marker produced from the intron-modified selectable gene is substantially less than that produced from the starting selectable gene. These vectors help to insure the integrity of the integrated DNA construct, but transcriptional linkage is not achieved as selectable gene and the protein gene are driven by separate promoters.

30 Other mammalian expression vectors that have single transcription units have been described. Retroviral vectors have been constructed (Cepko et al., Cell, 37:1053-1062 [1984]) in which a cDNA is inserted between the endogenous Moloney murine leukemia virus (M-MuLV) splice donor and splice acceptor sites which are followed by a neomycin resistance gene. This
35 vector has been used to express a variety of gene products following retroviral infection of several cell types.

With the above drawbacks in mind, it is one object of the present invention to increase the level of homogeneity with regard to expression levels of stable clones transfected with a product gene of interest, by
40 expressing a selectable marker (DHFR) and the protein of interest from a single promoter.

It is another object to provide a method for selecting stable, recombinant host cells that express high levels of a desired protein product, which method is rapid and convenient to perform, and reduces the
45 numbers of transfected cells which need to be screened. Furthermore, it is

an object to allow high levels of single and two unit polypeptides to be rapidly generated from clones or pools of stable host cell transfectants.

It is an additional object to provide expression vectors which bias for active integration events (i.e. have an increased tendency to generate transformants wherein the DNA construct is inserted into a region of the genome of the host cell which results in high level expression of the product gene) and can accommodate a variety of product genes without the need for modification.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a DNA construct (DNA molecule) alternative terminology comprising a 5' transcriptional initiation site and a 3' transcriptional termination site, a selectable gene (preferably an amplifiable gene) and a product gene provided 3' to the selectable gene, a transcriptional regulatory region regulating transcription of both the selectable gene and the product gene, the selectable gene positioned within an intron defined by a splice donor site and a splice acceptor site. The splice donor site preferably comprises an effective splice donor sequence as herein defined and thereby regulates expression of the product gene using the transcriptional regulatory region.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for producing a product of interest comprising culturing a eukaryotic cell which has been transfected with the DNA construct described above, so as to express the product gene and recovering the product.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides a method for producing eukaryotic cells having multiple copies of the product gene comprising transfecting eukaryotic cells with the DNA construct described above (where the selectable gene is an amplifiable gene), growing the cells in a selective medium comprising an amplifying agent for a sufficient time for amplification to occur, and selecting cells having multiple copies of the product gene. Preferably transfection of the cells is achieved using electroporation.

After transfection of the host cells, most of the transfectants fail to exhibit the selectable phenotype characteristic of the protein encoded by the selectable gene, but surprisingly a small proportion of the transfectants do exhibit the selectable phenotype, and among those transfectants, the majority are found to express high levels of the desired product encoded by the product gene. Thus, the invention provides an improved method for the selection of recombinant host cells expressing high levels of a desired product, which method is useful with a wide variety of eukaryotic host cells and avoids the problems inherent in existing cell selection technology.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A-1D illustrate schematically various DNA constructs encompassed by the instant invention. The large arrows represent the selectable gene and the product gene, the V formed by the dashed lines shows the region of the precursor RNA internal to the 5' splice donor site (SD) and 3' splice acceptor site (SA) that is excised from vectors that contain a functional SD. The transcriptional regulatory region, selectable gene, product gene and transcriptional termination site are depicted in Figure 1A. Figure 1B depicts the DNA constructs of Example 1. The various splice donor sequences are depicted, i.e., wild type ras splice donor sequence (WT ras), mutant ras splice donor sequence (MUTANT ras) and non-functional splice donor sequence (Δ GT). The probes used for Northern blot analysis in Example 1 are shown in Figure 1B. Figure 1C depicts the DNA constructs of Example 2 and Figure 1D depicts the DNA construct of Example 3 used for expression of anti-IgE V_H.

Figure 2 depicts schematically the control DNA construct used in Example 1.

Figures 3A-Q depict the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) of the DHFR/intron-(WT ras SD)-tPA expression vector of Example 1.

Figure 4 is a bar graph which shows the number of colonies that form in selective medium after electroporation of linearized duplicate miniprep DNA's prepared in parallel from the three vectors shown in Figure 1B (i.e. with wild type ras splice donor sequence [WT ras], mutant ras splice donor sequence [MUTANT ras] and non-functional splice donor sequence [Δ GT]) and from the control vector that has DHFR under control of SV40 promoter and tPA under control of CMV promoter (see Figure 2). Cells were selected in nucleoside free medium and counted with an automated colony counter.

Figures 5A-C are bar graphs depicting expression of tPA from stable pools and clones generated from the vectors shown in Figure 1B. In Figure 5A greater than 100 clones from each vector transfection were mixed, plated in 24 well plates, and assayed by tPA ELISA at "saturation". In Figure 5B, twenty clones chosen at random derived from each of the vectors were assayed by tPA ELISA at "saturation". In Figure 5C, the pools mentioned in Figure 5A (except the Δ GT pool) were exposed to 200nM Mtx to select for DHFR amplification and then pooled and assayed for tPA expression.

Figures 6A-P depict the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of the DHFR/intron-(WT ras SD)-TNFr-IgG expression vector of Example 2.

Figures 7A-B are bar graphs depicting expression of TNFr-IgG using dicistronic or control vectors (see Example 2). Vectors containing TNFr-IgG (but otherwise identical to those described for tPA expression in Example 1) were constructed (see Figure 1C), introduced into dpl2.CHO cells by electroporation, pooled, and assayed for product expression before (Figure 7A) and after (Figure 7B) being subjected to amplification in 200nM Mtx.

Figure 8 depicts schematically the DNA construct used for expression of the V_L of anti-IgE in Example 3.

Figures 9A-O depict the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3) of the anti-IgE V_H expression vector of Example 3.

Figures 10A-Q depict the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4) of the anti-IgE V_L expression vector of Example 3.

5 Figure 11 is a bar graph depicting anti-IgE expression in Example 3. Heavy (V_H) and light (V_L) chain expression vectors were constructed, co-electroporated into CHO cells, clones were selected and assayed for antibody expression. Additionally, pools were established and assessed with regard to expression before and after Mtx selection at 200nM and 1 μ M.

10 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Definitions:

The "DNA construct" disclosed herein comprises a non-naturally occurring DNA molecule which can either be provided as an isolate or integrated in another DNA molecule e.g. in an expression vector or the
15 chromosome of an eukaryotic host cell.

The term "selectable gene" as used herein refers to a DNA that encodes a selectable marker necessary for the growth or survival of a host cell under the particular cell culture conditions chosen. Accordingly, a host cell that is transformed with a selectable gene will be capable of
20 growth or survival under certain cell culture conditions wherein a non-transfected host cell is not capable of growth or survival. Typically, a selectable gene will confer resistance to a drug or compensate for a metabolic or catabolic defect in the host cell. Examples of selectable genes are provided in the following table. See also Kaufman, Methods in
25 Enzymology, 185: 537-566 (1990), for a review of these.

TABLE 1
Selectable Genes and their Selection Agents

Selection Agent	Selectable Gene
Methotrexate	Dihydrofolate reductase
30 Cadmium	Metallothionein
PALA	CAD
Xyl-A-or adenosine and 2' - deoxycoformycin	Adenosine deaminase
35 Adenine, azaserine, and coformycin	Adenylate deaminase
6-Azaauridine, pyrazofuran	UMP Synthetase
Mycophenolic acid	IMP 5' -dehydrogenase

	Mycophenolic acid with limiting xanthine	Xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase
	Hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (HAT)	Mutant HGPRTase or mutant thymidine kinase
5	5-Fluorodeoxyuridine	Thymidylate synthetase
	Multiple drugs e.g. adriamycin, vincristine or colchicine	P-glycoprotein 170
	Aphidicolin	Ribonucleotide reductase
10	Methionine sulfoximine	Glutamine synthetase
	β -Aspartyl hydroxamate or Albizziin	Asparagine synthetase
	Canavanine	Arginosuccinate synthetase
	α -Difluoromethylornithine	Ornithine decarboxylase
15	Compactin	HMG-CoA reductase
	Tunicamycin	N-Acetylglucosaminyl transferase
	Borrelidin	Threonyl-tRNA synthetase
	Ouabain	Na ⁺ K ⁺ -ATPase

The preferred selectable gene is an amplifiable gene. As used herein, the term "amplifiable gene" refers to a gene which is amplified (i.e. additional copies of the gene are generated which survive in intrachromosomal or extrachromosomal form) under certain conditions. The amplifiable gene usually encodes an enzyme (i.e. an amplifiable marker) which is required for growth of eukaryotic cells under those conditions. For example, the gene may encode DHFR which is amplified when a host cell transformed therewith is grown in Mtx. According to Kaufman, the selectable genes in Table 1 above can also be considered amplifiable genes. An example of a selectable gene which is generally not considered to be an amplifiable gene is the neomycin resistance gene (Cepko et al., supra).

As used herein, "selective medium" refers to nutrient solution used for growing eukaryotic cells which have the selectable gene and therefore includes a "selection agent". Commercially available media such as Ham's F10 (Sigma), Minimal Essential Medium ([MEM], Sigma), RPMI-1640 (Sigma), and Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium ([DMEM], Sigma) are exemplary nutrient solutions. In addition, any of the media described in Ham and Wallace, Meth. Enz., 58:44 (1979), Barnes and Sato, Anal. Biochem., 102:255

(1980), U.S. Patent Nos. 4,767,704; 4,657,866; 4,927,762; or 4,560,655; WO 90/03430; WO 87/00195; U.S. Patent Re. 30,985; or U.S. Patent No. 5,122,469, the disclosures of all of which are incorporated herein by reference, may be used as culture media. Any of these media may be
5 supplemented as necessary with hormones and/or other growth factors (such as insulin, transferrin, or epidermal growth factor), salts (such as sodium chloride, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate), buffers (such as HEPES), nucleosides (such as adenosine and thymidine), antibiotics (such as GentamycinTM drug), trace elements (defined as inorganic compounds usually
10 present at final concentrations in the micromolar range), and glucose or an equivalent energy source. Any other necessary supplements may also be included at appropriate concentrations that would be known to those skilled in the art. The preferred nutrient solution comprises fetal bovine serum.

The term "selection agent" refers to a substance that interferes with
15 the growth or survival of a host cell that is deficient in a particular selectable gene. Examples of selection agents are presented in Table 1 above. The selection agent preferably comprises an "amplifying agent" which is defined for purposes herein as an agent for amplifying copies of the amplifiable gene, such as Mtx if the amplifiable gene is DHFR. See Table
20 1 for examples of amplifying agents.

As used herein, the term "transcriptional initiation site" refers to the nucleic acid in the DNA construct corresponding to the first nucleic acid incorporated into the primary transcript, i.e., the mRNA precursor, which site is generally provided at, or adjacent to, the 5' end of the DNA
25 construct.

The term "transcriptional termination site" refers to a sequence of DNA, normally represented at the 3' end of the DNA construct, that causes RNA polymerase to terminate transcription.

As used herein, "transcriptional regulatory region" refers to a
30 region of the DNA construct that regulates transcription of the selectable gene and the product gene. The transcriptional regulatory region normally refers to a promoter sequence (i.e. a region of DNA involved in binding of RNA polymerase to initiate transcription) which can be constitutive or inducible and, optionally, an enhancer (i.e. a cis-acting DNA element,
35 usually from about 10-300 bp, that acts on a promoter to increase its transcription).

As used herein, "product gene" refers to DNA that encodes a desired protein or polypeptide product. Any product gene that is capable of expression in a host cell may be used, although the methods of the
40 invention are particularly suited for obtaining high-level expression of a product gene that is not also a selectable or amplifiable gene. Accordingly, the protein or polypeptide encoded by a product gene typically will be one that is not necessary for the growth or survival of a host cell under the particular cell culture conditions chosen. For example, product
45 genes suitably encode a peptide, or may encode a polypeptide sequence of

amino acids for which the chain length is sufficient to produce higher levels of tertiary and/or quaternary structure.

Examples of bacterial polypeptides or proteins include, e.g., alkaline phosphatase and β -lactamase. Examples of mammalian polypeptides or proteins include molecules such as renin; a growth hormone, including human growth hormone, and bovine growth hormone; growth hormone releasing factor; parathyroid hormone; thyroid stimulating hormone; lipoproteins; alpha-1-antitrypsin; insulin A-chain; insulin B-chain; proinsulin; follicle stimulating hormone; calcitonin; luteinizing hormone; glucagon; clotting factors such as factor VIIIC, factor IX, tissue factor, and von Willebrands factor; anti-clotting factors such as Protein C; atrial natriuretic factor; lung surfactant; a plasminogen activator, such as urokinase or human urine or tissue-type plasminogen activator (t-PA); bombesin; thrombin; hemopoietic growth factor; tumor necrosis factor-alpha and -beta; enkephalinase; RANTES (regulated on activation normally T-cell expressed and secreted); human macrophage inflammatory protein (MIP-1-alpha); a serum albumin such as human serum albumin; mullerian-inhibiting substance; relaxin A-chain; relaxin B-chain; prorelaxin; mouse gonadotropin-associated peptide; a microbial protein, such as beta-lactamase; DNase; inhibin; activin; vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF); receptors for hormones or growth factors; integrin; protein A or D; rheumatoid factors; a neurotrophic factor such as bone-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3, -4, -5, or -6 (NT-3, NT-4, NT-5, or NT-6), or a nerve growth factor such as NGF- β ; platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF); fibroblast growth factor such as aFGF and bFGF; epidermal growth factor (EGF); transforming growth factor (TGF) such as TGF-alpha and TGF-beta, including TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2, TGF- β 3, TGF- β 4, or TGF- β 5; insulin-like growth factor-I and -II (IGF-I and IGF-II); des(1-3)-IGF-I (brain IGF-I), insulin-like growth factor binding proteins; CD proteins such as CD-3, CD-4, CD-8, and CD-19; erythropoietin; osteoinductive factors; immunotoxins; a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP); an interferon such as interferon-alpha, -beta, and -gamma; colony stimulating factors (CSFs), e.g., M-CSF, GM-CSF, and G-CSF; interleukins (ILs), e.g., IL-1 to IL-10; superoxide dismutase; T-cell receptors; surface membrane proteins; decay accelerating factor; viral antigen such as, for example, a portion of the AIDS envelope; transport proteins; homing receptors; addressins; regulatory proteins; antibodies; chimeric proteins such as immunoadhesins and fragments of any of the above-listed polypeptides.

The product gene preferably does not consist of an anti-sense sequence for inhibiting the expression of a gene present in the host. Preferred proteins herein are therapeutic proteins such as TGF- β , TGF- α , PDGF, EGF, FGF, IGF-I, DNase, plasminogen activators such as t-PA, clotting factors such as tissue factor and factor VIII, hormones such as relaxin and insulin, cytokines such as IFN- γ , chimeric proteins such as TNF receptor IgG immunoadhesin (TNFr-IgG) or antibodies such as anti-IgE.

The term "intron" as used herein refers to a nucleotide sequence present within the transcribed region of a gene or within a messenger RNA precursor, which nucleotide sequence is capable of being excised, or spliced, from the messenger RNA precursor by a host cell prior to translation. Introns suitable for use in the present invention are suitably prepared by any of several methods that are well known in the art, such as purification from a naturally occurring nucleic acid or *de novo* synthesis. The introns present in many naturally occurring eukaryotic genes have been identified and characterized. Mount, Nuc. Acids Res., 10:459 (1982). Artificial introns comprising functional splice sites also have been described. Winey et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 9:329 (1989); Gattermann et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 9:1526 (1989). Introns may be obtained from naturally occurring nucleic acids, for example, by digestion of a naturally occurring nucleic acid with a suitable restriction endonuclease, or by PCR cloning using primers complementary to sequences at the 5' and 3' ends of the intron. Alternatively, introns of defined sequence and length may be prepared synthetically using various methods in organic chemistry. Narang et al., Meth. Enzymol., 68:90 (1979); Caruthers et al., Meth. Enzymol., 154:287 (1985); Froehler et al., Nuc. Acids Res., 14:5399 (1986).

As used herein "splice donor site" or "SD" refers to the DNA sequence immediately surrounding the exon-intron boundary at the 5' end of the intron, where the "exon" comprises the nucleic acid 5' to the intron. Many splice donor sites have been characterized and Ohshima et al., J. Mol. Biol., 195:247-259 (1987) provides a review of these. An "efficient splice donor sequence" refers to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a splice donor site wherein the efficiency of splicing of messenger RNA precursors having the splice donor sequence is between about 80 to 99% and preferably 90 to 95% as determined by quantitative PCR. Examples of efficient splice donor sequences include the wild type (WT) ras splice donor sequence and the GAC:GTAAGT sequence of Example 3. Other efficient splice donor sequences can be readily selected using the techniques for measuring the efficiency of splicing disclosed herein.

The terms "PCR" and "polymerase chain reaction" as used herein refer to the *in vitro* amplification method described in US Patent No. 4,683,195 (issued July 28, 1987). In general, the PCR method involves repeated cycles of primer extension synthesis, using two DNA primers capable of hybridizing preferentially to a template nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence to be amplified. The PCR method can be used to clone specific DNA sequences from total genomic DNA, cDNA transcribed from cellular RNA, viral or plasmid DNAs. Wang & Mark, in PCR Protocols, pp. 70-75 (Academic Press, 1990); Scharf, in PCR Protocols, pp. 84-98; Kawasaki & Wang, in PCR Technology, pp. 89-97 (Stockton Press, 1989). Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) can be used to analyze RNA samples containing mixtures of spliced and unspliced mRNA transcripts. Fluorescently tagged primers designed to span the intron are used to

amplify both spliced and unspliced targets. The resultant amplification products are then separated by gel electrophoresis and quantitated by measuring the fluorescent emission of the appropriate band(s). A comparison is made to determine the amount of spliced and unspliced transcripts present in the RNA sample.

One preferred splice donor sequence is a "consensus splice donor sequence". The nucleotide sequences surrounding intron splice sites, which sequences are evolutionarily highly conserved, are referred to as "consensus splice donor sequences". In the mRNAs of higher eukaryotes, the 5' splice site occurs within the consensus sequence AG:GUAAGU (wherein the colon denotes the site of cleavage and ligation). In the mRNAs of yeast, the 5' splice site is bounded by the consensus sequence :GUAUGU. Padgett, et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem., 55:1119 (1986).

The expression "splice acceptor site" or "SA" refers to the sequence immediately surrounding the intron-exon boundary at the 3' end of the intron, where the "exon" comprises the nucleic acid 3' to the intron. Many splice acceptor sites have been characterized and Ohshima et al., J. Mol. Biol., 195:247-259 (1987) provides a review of these. The preferred splice acceptor site is an efficient splice acceptor site which refers to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a splice acceptor site wherein the efficiency of splicing of messenger RNA precursors having the splice acceptor site is between about 80 to 99% and preferably 90 to 95% as determined by quantitative PCR. The splice acceptor site may comprise a consensus sequence. In the mRNAs of higher eukaryotes, the 3' splice acceptor site occurs within the consensus sequence (U/C)₁₁NCAG:G. In the mRNAs of yeast, the 3' acceptor splice site is bounded by the consensus sequence (C/U)AG:. Padgett, et al., *supra*.

As used herein "culturing for sufficient time to allow amplification to occur" refers to the act of physically culturing the eukaryotic host cells which have been transformed with the DNA construct in cell culture media containing the amplifying agent, until the copy number of the amplifiable gene (and preferably also the copy number of the product gene) in the host cells has increased relative to the transformed cells prior to this culturing.

The term "expression" as used herein refers to transcription or translation occurring within a host cell. The level of expression of a product gene in a host cell may be determined on the basis of either the amount of corresponding mRNA that is present in the cell or the amount of the protein encoded by the product gene that is produced by the cell. For example, mRNA transcribed from a product gene is desirably quantitated by northern hybridization. Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, pp. 7.3-7.57 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). Protein encoded by a product gene can be quantitated either by assaying for the biological activity of the protein or by employing assays that are independent of such activity, such as western blotting or radioimmunoassay using antibodies that are capable of reacting with the protein. Sambrook,

et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, pp. 18.1-18.88 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989).

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

5 Methods and compositions are provided for enhancing the stability and/or copy number of a transcribed sequence in order to allow for elevated levels of a RNA sequence of interest. In general, the methods of the present invention involve transfecting a eukaryotic host cell with an expression vector comprising both a product gene encoding a desired polypeptide and a selectable gene (preferably an amplifiable gene).

10 Selectable genes and product genes may be obtained from genomic DNA, cDNA transcribed from cellular RNA, or by in vitro synthesis. For example, libraries are screened with probes (such as antibodies or oligonucleotides of about 20-80 bases) designed to identify the selectable gene or the product gene (or the protein(s) encoded thereby). Screening the cDNA or
15 genomic library with the selected probe may be conducted using standard procedures as described in chapters 10-12 of Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). An alternative means to isolate the selectable gene or product gene is to use PCR methodology as described in section 14 of
20 Sambrook et al., supra.

A preferred method of practicing this invention is to use carefully selected oligonucleotide sequences to screen cDNA libraries from various tissues known to contain the selectable gene or product gene. The oligonucleotide sequences selected as probes should be of sufficient length
25 and sufficiently unambiguous that false positives are minimized.

The oligonucleotide generally is labeled such that it can be detected upon hybridization to DNA in the library being screened. The preferred method of labeling is to use ³²P- labeled ATP with polynucleotide kinase, as is well known in the art, to radiolabel the oligonucleotide. However,
30 other methods may be used to label the oligonucleotide, including, but not limited to, biotinylation or enzyme labeling.

Sometimes, the DNA encoding the selectable gene and product gene is preceded by DNA encoding a signal sequence having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the
35 signal sequence may be a component of the expression vector, or it may be a part of the selectable gene or product gene that is inserted into the expression vector. If a heterologous signal sequence is used, it preferably is one that is recognized and processed (i.e., cleaved by a signal peptidase) by the host cell. For yeast secretion the native signal
40 sequence may be substituted by, e.g., the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,010,182 issued 23 April 1991), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published
45 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression the native signal sequence

of the protein of interest is satisfactory, although other mammalian signal sequences may be suitable, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders, for example, the herpes simplex gD signal. The DNA for such precursor region is ligated in reading frame to the selectable gene or product gene.

As shown in Figure 1A, the selectable gene is generally provided at the 5' end of the DNA construct and this selectable gene is followed by the product gene. Therefore, the full length (non-spliced) message will contain DHFR as the first open reading frame and will therefore generate DHFR protein to allow selection of stable transfectants. The full length message is not expected to generate appreciable amounts of the protein of interest as the second AUG in a dicistronic message is an inefficient initiator of translation in mammalian cells (Kozak, J. Cell Biol., 115: 887-903 [1991]).

The selectable gene is positioned within an intron. Introns are noncoding nucleotide sequences, normally present within many eukaryotic genes, which are removed from newly transcribed mRNA precursors in a multiple-step process collectively referred to as splicing.

A single mechanism is thought to be responsible for the splicing of mRNA precursors in mammalian, plant, and yeast cells. In general, the process of splicing requires that the 5' and 3' ends of the intron be correctly cleaved and the resulting ends of the mRNA be accurately joined, such that a mature mRNA having the proper reading frame for protein synthesis is produced. Analysis of a variety of naturally occurring and synthetically constructed mutant genes has shown that nucleotide changes at many of the positions within the consensus sequences at the 5' and 3' splice sites have the effect of reducing or abolishing the synthesis of mature mRNA. Sharp, Science, 235:766 (1987); Padgett, et al., Ann. Rev. Biochem., 55:1119 (1986); Green, Ann. Rev. Genet., 20:671 (1986). Mutational studies also have shown that RNA secondary structures involving splicing sites can affect the efficiency of splicing. Solnick, Cell, 43:667 (1985); Konarska, et al., Cell, 42:165 (1985).

The length of the intron may also affect the efficiency of splicing. By making deletion mutations of different sizes within the large intron of the rabbit beta-globin gene, Wieringa, et al. determined that the minimum intron length necessary for correct splicing is about 69 nucleotides. Cell, 37:915 (1984). Similar studies of the intron of the adenovirus E1A region have shown that an intron length of about 78 nucleotides allows correct splicing to occur, but at reduced efficiency. Increasing the length of the intron to 91 nucleotides restores normal splicing efficiency, whereas truncating the intron to 63 nucleotides abolishes correct splicing. Ulfendahl, et al., Nuc. Acids Res., 13:6299 (1985).

To be useful in the invention, the intron must have a length such that splicing of the intron from the mRNA is efficient. The preparation of introns of differing lengths is a routine matter, involving methods well known in the art, such as *de novo* synthesis or *in vitro* deletion

mutagenesis of an existing intron. Typically, the intron will have a length of at least about 150 nucleotides, since introns which are shorter than this tend to be spliced less efficiently. The upper limit for the length of the intron can be up to 30 kB or more. However, as a general
5 proposition, the intron is generally less than about 10 kB in length.

The intron is modified to contain the selectable gene not normally present within the intron using any of the various known methods for modifying a nucleic acid in vitro. Typically, a selectable gene will be introduced into an intron by first cleaving the intron with a restriction
10 endonuclease, and then covalently joining the resulting restriction fragments to the selectable gene in the correct orientation for host cell expression, for example by ligation with a DNA ligase enzyme.

The DNA construct is dicistronic, i.e. the selectable gene and product gene are both under the transcriptional control of a single
15 transcriptional regulatory region. As mentioned above, the transcriptional regulatory region comprises a promoter. Suitable promoting sequences for use with yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (Hitzeman et al., J. Biol. Chem., 255:2073 [1980]) or other glycolytic enzymes (Hess et al., J. Adv. Enzyme Reg., 7:149 [1968]; and Holland,
20 Biochemistry, 17:4900 [1978]), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase.

Other yeast promoters, which are inducible promoters having the
25 additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and
30 promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in Hitzeman et al., EP 73,657A. Yeast enhancers also are advantageously used with yeast promoters.

Expression control sequences are known for eukaryotes. Virtually all eukaryotic genes have an AT-rich region located approximately 25 to 30
35 bases upstream from the site where transcription is initiated. Another sequence found 70 to 80 bases upstream from the start of transcription of many genes is a CXCAAT region where X may be any nucleotide.

Product gene transcription from vectors in mammalian host cells is controlled by promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as
40 polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and most preferably Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, e.g. the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, from heat-shock promoters,
45 and from the promoter normally associated with the product gene, provided such promoters are compatible with the host cell systems.

The early and late promoters of the SV40 virus are conveniently obtained as an SV40 restriction fragment that also contains the SV40 viral origin of replication. Fiers et al., Nature, 273:113 (1978); Mulligan and Berg, Science, 209:1422-1427 (1980); Pavlakis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:7398-7402 (1981). The immediate early promoter of the human cytomegalovirus (CMV) is conveniently obtained as a HindIII E restriction fragment. Greenaway et al., Gene, 18:355-360 (1982). A system for expressing DNA in mammalian hosts using the bovine papilloma virus as a vector is disclosed in U.S. 4,419,446. A modification of this system is described in U.S. 4,601,978. See also Gray et al., Nature, 295:503-508 (1982) on expressing cDNA encoding immune interferon in monkey cells; , Reyes et al., Nature, 297:598-601 (1982) on expression of human β -interferon cDNA in mouse cells under the control of a thymidine kinase promoter from herpes simplex virus, Canaani and Berg, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79:5166-5170 (1982) on expression of the human interferon β 1 gene in cultured mouse and rabbit cells, and Gorman et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 79:6777-6781 (1982) on expression of bacterial CAT sequences in CV-1 monkey kidney cells, chicken embryo fibroblasts, Chinese hamster ovary cells, HeLa cells, and mouse NIH-3T3 cells using the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat as a promoter.

Preferably the transcriptional regulatory region in higher eukaryotes comprises an enhancer sequence. Enhancers are relatively orientation and position independent having been found 5' (Lainins et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:993 [1981]) and 3' (Lusky et al., Mol. Cell Bio., 3:1108 [1983]) to the transcription unit, within an intron (Banerji et al., Cell, 33:729 [1983]) as well as within the coding sequence itself (Osborne et al., Mol. Cell Bio., 4:1293 [1984]). Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, α -fetoprotein and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin (bp 100-270), the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer (CMV), the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. See also Yaniv, Nature, 297:17-18 (1982) on enhancing elements for activation of eukaryotic promoters. The enhancer may be spliced into the vector at a position 5' or 3' to the product gene, but is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

The DNA construct has a transcriptional initiation site following the transcriptional regulatory region and a transcriptional termination region following the product gene (see Figure 1A). These sequences are provided in the DNA construct using techniques which are well known in the art.

The DNA construct normally forms part of an expression vector which may have other components such as an origin of replication (i.e., a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells) and, if desired, one or more additional selectable gene(s). Construction of suitable vectors containing the desired coding and control sequences employs standard ligation techniques. Isolated plasmids or DNA

fragments are cleaved, tailored, and religated in the form desired to generate the plasmids required.

Generally, in cloning vectors the origin of replication is one that enables the vector to replicate independently of the host chromosomal DNA, and includes origins of replication or autonomously replicating sequences. Such sequences are well known. The 2 μ plasmid origin of replication is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells. Generally, the origin of replication component is not needed for mammalian expression vectors (the SV40 origin may typically be used only because it contains the early promoter).

Most expression vectors are "shuttle" vectors, i.e., they are capable of replication in at least one class of organisms but can be transfected into another organism for expression. For example, a vector is cloned in *E. coli* and then the same vector is transfected into yeast or mammalian cells for expression even though it is not capable of replicating independently of the host cell chromosome.

For analysis to confirm correct sequences in plasmids constructed, plasmids from the transformants are prepared, analyzed by restriction, and/or sequenced by the method of Messing et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 9:309 (1981) or by the method of Maxam et al., Methods in Enzymology, 65:499 (1980).

The expression vector having the DNA construct prepared as discussed above is transformed into a eukaryotic host cell. Suitable host cells for cloning or expressing the vectors herein are yeast or higher eukaryote cells.

Eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable hosts for vectors containing the product gene. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, or common baker's yeast, is the most commonly used among lower eukaryotic host microorganisms. However, a number of other genera, species, and strains are commonly available and useful herein, such as *S. pombe* [Beach and Nurse, Nature, 290:140 (1981)], *Kluyveromyces lactis* [Louvencourt et al., J. Bacteriol., 737 (1983)], *Yarrowia* [EP 402,226], *Pichia pastoris* [EP 183,070], *Trichoderma reesia* [EP 244,234], *Neurospora crassa* [Case et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 76:5259-5263 (1979)], and *Aspergillus* hosts such as *A. nidulans* [Ballance et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 112:284-289 (1983); Tilburn et al., Gene, 26:205-221 (1983); Yelton et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:1470-1474 (1984)] and *A. niger* [Kelly and Hynes, EMBO J., 4:475-479 (1985)].

Suitable host cells for the expression of the product gene are derived from multicellular organisms. Such host cells are capable of complex processing and glycosylation activities. In principle, any higher eukaryotic cell culture is workable, whether from vertebrate or invertebrate culture. Examples of invertebrate cells include plant and insect cells. Numerous baculoviral strains and variants and corresponding permissive insect host cells from hosts such as *Spodoptera frugiperda*

(caterpillar), *Aedes aegypti* (mosquito), *Aedes albopictus* (mosquito), *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruitfly), and *Bombyx mori* host cells have been identified. See, e.g., Luckow et al., Bio/Technology, 6:47-55 (1988); Miller et al., in Genetic Engineering, Setlow, J.K. et al., eds., Vol. 8 (Plenum Publishing, 1986), pp. 277-279; and Maeda et al., Nature, 315:592-594 (1985). A variety of such viral strains are publicly available, e.g., the L-1 variant of *Autographa californica* NPV and the Bm-5 strain of *Bombyx mori* NPV, and such viruses may be used as the virus herein according to the present invention, particularly for transfection of *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells.

Plant cell cultures of cotton, corn, potato, soybean, petunia, tomato, and tobacco can be utilized as hosts. Typically, plant cells are transfected by incubation with certain strains of the bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, which has been previously manipulated to contain the product gene. During incubation of the plant cell culture with *A. tumefaciens*, the product gene is transferred to the plant cell host such that it is transfected, and will, under appropriate conditions, express the product gene. In addition, regulatory and signal sequences compatible with plant cells are available, such as the nopaline synthase promoter and polyadenylation signal sequences. Depicker et al., J. Mol. Appl. Gen., 1:561 (1982). In addition, DNA segments isolated from the upstream region of the T-DNA 780 gene are capable of activating or increasing transcription levels of plant-expressible genes in recombinant DNA-containing plant tissue. EP 321,196 published 21 June 1989.

However, interest has been greatest in vertebrate cells, and propagation of vertebrate cells in culture (tissue culture) has become a routine procedure in recent years [Tissue Culture, Academic Press, Kruse and Patterson, editors (1973)]. Examples of useful mammalian host cell lines are monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells subcloned for growth in suspension culture, Graham et al., J. Gen. Virol., 36:59 [1977]); baby hamster kidney cells (BHK, ATCC CCL 10); Chinese hamster ovary cells/-DHFR (CHO, Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:4216 [1980]); dp12.CHO cells (EP 307,247 published 15 March 1989); mouse sertoli cells (TM4, Mather, Biol. Reprod., 23:243-251 [1980]); monkey kidney cells (CV1 ATCC CCL 70); African green monkey kidney cells (VERO-76, ATCC CRL-1587); human cervical carcinoma cells (HELA, ATCC CCL 2); canine kidney cells (MDCK, ATCC CCL 34); buffalo rat liver cells (BRL 3A, ATCC CRL 1442); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065); mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562, ATCC CCL51); TRI cells (Mather et al., Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., 383:44-68 [1982]); MRC 5 cells; FS4 cells; and a human hepatoma line (Hep G2).

Host cells are transformed with the above-described expression or cloning vectors of this invention and cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for inducing promoters, selecting transformants, or amplifying the genes encoding the desired sequences.

Infection with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is used for transformation of certain plant cells, as described by Shaw et al., Gene, 23:315 (1983) and WO 89/05859 published 29 June 1989. For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham and van der Eb, Virology, 52:456-457 (1978) may be used. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transformations have been described by Axel in U.S. 4,399,216 issued 16 August 1983. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen et al., J. Bact., 130:946 (1977) and Hsiao et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 76:3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells such as by nuclear injection or by protoplast fusion may also be used.

In the preferred embodiment the DNA is introduced into the host cells using electroporation. See Andreason, J. Tiss. Cult. Meth., 15:56-62 (1993), for a review of electroporation techniques useful for practicing the instantly claimed invention. It was discovered that electroporation techniques for introducing the DNA construct into the host cells were preferable over calcium phosphate precipitation techniques insofar as the latter could cause the DNA to break up and forming concatemers.

The mammalian host cells used to express the product gene herein may be cultured in a variety of media as discussed in the definitions section above. The media contains the selection agent used for selecting transformed host cells which have taken up the DNA construct (either as an intra- or extra-chromosomal element). To achieve selection of the transformed eukaryotic cells, the host cells may be grown in cell culture plates and individual colonies expressing the selectable gene (and thus the product gene) can be isolated and grown in growth medium until the nutrients are depleted. The host cells are then analyzed for transcription and/or transformation as discussed below. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH, and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

Gene amplification and/or expression may be measured in a sample directly, for example, by conventional Southern blotting, Northern blotting to quantitate the transcription of mRNA (Thomas, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:5201-5205 [1980]), dot blotting (DNA analysis), or in situ hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Various labels may be employed, most commonly radioisotopes, particularly ³²P. However, other techniques may also be employed, such as using biotin-modified nucleotides for introduction into a polynucleotide. The biotin then serves as the site for binding to avidin or antibodies, which may be labeled with a wide variety of labels, such as radionuclides, fluorescens, enzymes, or the like. Alternatively, antibodies may be employed that can recognize specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. The antibodies in turn may be labeled and the assay may be carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the

formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of gene product. With immunohistochemical staining techniques, a cell sample is prepared, typically by dehydration and fixation, followed by reaction with labeled antibodies specific for the gene product coupled, where the labels are usually visually detectable, such as enzymatic labels, fluorescent labels, luminescent labels, and the like. A particularly sensitive staining technique suitable for use in the present invention is described by Hsu et al., Am. J. Clin. Path., 75:734-738 (1980).

In the preferred embodiment, the mRNA is analyzed by quantitative PCR (to determine the efficiency of splicing) and protein expression is measured using ELISA as described in Example 1 herein.

The product of interest preferably is recovered from the culture medium as a secreted polypeptide, although it also may be recovered from host cell lysates when directly expressed without a secretory signal. When the product gene is expressed in a recombinant cell other than one of human origin, the product of interest is completely free of proteins or polypeptides of human origin. However, it is necessary to purify the product of interest from recombinant cell proteins or polypeptides to obtain preparations that are substantially homogeneous as to the product of interest. As a first step, the culture medium or lysate is centrifuged to remove particulate cell debris. The product of interest thereafter is purified from contaminant soluble proteins and polypeptides, for example, by fractionation on immunoaffinity or ion-exchange columns; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatography on silica or on a cation exchange resin such as DEAE; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; ammonium sulfate precipitation; gel electrophoresis using, for example, Sephadex G-75; chromatography on plasminogen columns to bind the product of interest and protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration only and are not intended to limit the invention in any manner. All patent and literature references cited herein are expressly incorporated by reference.

EXAMPLE 1

tPA production using the dicistronic expression vectors

It was sought to increase the level of homogeneity with regard to expression levels of stable clones by expressing a selectable marker (such as DHFR) and the protein of interest from a single promoter. These vectors divert most of the transcript to product expression while linking it at a fixed ratio to DHFR expression via differential splicing.

Vectors were constructed which were derived from the vector pRK (Suva et al., Science, 237:893-896 [1987]) which contains an intron between the cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter (CMV) and the cDNA that encodes

the polypeptide of interest. The intron of pRK is 139 nucleotides in length, has a splice donor site derived from cytomegalovirus immediate early gene (CMVIE), and a splice acceptor site from an IgG heavy chain variable region (V_H) gene (Eaton et al., Biochem., 25:8343 [1986]).

5 DHFR/intron vectors were constructed by inserting an EcoRV linker into the BSTX1 site present in the intron of pRK7. An 830 base-pair fragment containing a mouse DHFR coding fragment was inserted to obtain DHFR intron expression vectors which differ only in the sequence that
10 comprises the splice donor site. Those sequences were altered by overlapping PCR mutagenesis to obtain sequences that match splice donor sites found between exons 3 and 4 of normal and mutant Ras genes. PCR was also used to destroy the splice donor site.

A mouse DHFR cDNA fragment (Simonsen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 80:2495-2499 [1983]) was inserted into the intron of this vector 59
15 nucleotides downstream of the splice donor site. The splice donor site of this vector was altered by mutagenesis to change the ratio of spliced to non-spliced message in transfected cells. It has previously been shown that a single nucleotide change (G to A) converted a relatively efficient splice donor site found in the normal ras gene into an inefficient splice
20 site (Cohen et al., Nature, 334:119-124 [1988]). This effect has been demonstrated in the context of the ras gene and confirmed when these sequences were transferred to human growth hormone constructs (Cohen et al., Cell, 58:461-472 [1989]). Additionally, a non functional 5' splice site (GT to CA) was constructed as a control (Δ GT). A polylinker was
25 inserted 35 nucleotides downstream of the 3' splice site to accept the cDNA of interest. A vector containing tPA (Pennica et al., Nature, 301:214-221 [1983]) was linearized downstream of the polyadenylation site before it was introduced into CHO cells (Potter et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:7161 [1984]).

30 Plasmid DNA's that contained DHFR/intron, tPA and (a) wild type ras (WT ras), i.e. Figure 3 (SEQ ID NO: 1), (b) mutant ras, or (c) non-functional splice donor site (Δ GT) were introduced into CHO DHFR minus cells by electroporation. The intron vectors were each linearized downstream of the polyadenylation site by restriction endonuclease
35 treatment. The control vector was linearized downstream of the second polyadenylation site. The DNA's were ethanol precipitated after phenol/chloroform extraction and were resuspended in 20 μ l 1/10 Tris EDTA. Then, 10 μ g of DNA was incubated with 10⁷ CHO.dp12 cells (EP 307,247 published 15 March 1989) in 1 ml of PBS on ice for 10 min. before
40 electroporation at 400 volts and 330 μ f using a BRL Cell Porator.

Cells were returned to ice for 10 min. before being plated into non-selective medium. After 24 hours cells were fed nucleoside-free medium to select for stable DHFR+ clones which were pooled. The pooled DHFR+ clones were lysed and mRNA's were prepared.

45 To prepare the mRNA, RNA was extracted from 5 x 10⁷ cells which were grown from pools of more than 200 clones derived from the stable

transfection of the three vectors, the essential construction of which is shown in Figure 1B and from non-transfected CHO cells. RNA was purified over oligo-DT cellulase (Collaborative Biomedical Products). 10µg of mRNA was then subjected to Northern blotting which involved running the mRNA on a 1.2% agarose, 6.6% formaldehyde gel, and transferring it to a nylon filter (Stratagene Duralon-UV membrane), prehybridized, probed and washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The filter was probed sequentially using probes (shown in Figure 1B) that would detect (a) the full length message, (b) both full length and spliced message, or (c) beta actin. Probing with the long probe showed that the vector that contains the efficient splice donor site (i.e. WT ras) generates predominately a mRNA of the size predicted for the spliced product while the other two vectors gave rise primarily to a mRNA that corresponds in size to non-spliced message. The DHFR probe detected only full length message and demonstrated that the WT ras splice donor derived vector generates very little full length message with which to confer a DHFR positive phenotype.

Figure 4 shows the number of DHFR positive colonies obtained after duplicate electroporations with the three intron vectors described above and from a conventional vector that has a CMV promoter driving tPA and a SV40 promoter driving DHFR (see Figure 2). The increase in colony number parallels the increase in full length message that accumulates with the modification of the splice donor sites. The conventional vector efficiently generates colonies and does not vary significantly from the ΔGT construct.

The level of tPA expression was determined by seeding cells in 1 ml of F12:DMEM (50:50, with 5% FBS) in 24 well dishes to near confluency. Growth of the cells continued until the media was exhausted. Media was then assayed by ELISA for tPA production. Briefly, anti-tPA antibody was coated onto the wells of an ELISA microtiter plate, media samples were added to the wells followed by washing. Binding of the antigen (tPA) was then quantified using horse radish peroxidase (HRPO) labelled anti-tPA antibody.

Figure 5A depicts the titers of secreted tPA protein after pooling the clones of each group shown in Figure 4. While the number of colonies increased with a weakening of splice donor function, the inverse was seen with respect to tPA expression. The expression levels are consistent with the RNA products that are observed; as more of the dicistronic message is spliced an increased amount of message will contain tPA as the first open reading frame resulting in increased tPA expression. A mutation of GT to CA in the splice donor site results in an abundance of DHFR positive colonies which express undetectable levels of tPA, possibly resulting from inefficient utilization of the second AUG. Importantly, Figure 5A also shows that expression levels obtained from one of the dicistronic vectors (with WT ras SD) was about threefold higher than that obtained with the control vector containing a CMV promoter/enhancer driving tPA, SV40

promoter/enhancer controlling DHFR and SV40 polyadenylation signals controlling the expression of tPA and DHFR.

Additionally, the homogeneity of expression in the pools was investigated. Figure 5B shows that all 20 clones generated by the WT ras splice donor site derived dicistronic vectors express detectable levels of tPA while only 4 of 20 clones generated by the control vector express tPA. None of the clones transfected with the non-splicing (Δ GT) vector expressed tPA levels detectable by ELISA. This finding is consistent with previous observations that relatively few clones generated by conventional vectors make useful levels of protein.

Expression of tPA was increased following methotrexate amplification of pools. Figure 5C shows that 2 of the dicistronic vector derived pools (i.e. with WT ras and MUTANT ras SD sites) increased in expression markedly (8.4 and 7.7 fold), while the pool generated by the conventional vector increased only slightly (2.8 fold) when each was subjected to 200 nM Mtx. An overall increase of 9 fold was obtained using the best dicistronic (WT ras SD) versus the conventional vector following amplification. Growth of the highest expressing amplified pool in nutrient rich production medium yielded titers of 4.2 μ g/ml tPA.

It was shown that manipulation of the splice donor sequence alters the ratio of spliced to full length message and the number of colonies that form in selective medium. It was also shown that dicistronic expression vectors generate clones that express high levels of recombinant proteins. Surprisingly, it was possible to isolate high expressors which had the efficient WT ras splice donor site by selection for DHFR⁺ cells despite the efficiency with which the DHFR gene was spliced from the RNA precursors formed in these cells.

EXAMPLE 2

TNFr-IgG production using the dicistronic expression vectors

To prove the general applicability of this approach, a second product was evaluated in the dicistronic vector system containing, as the DNA of interest, an immunoadhesin (TNFr-IgG) capable of binding tumor necrosis factor (TNF) (Ashkenazi et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **88**:10535-10539 [1991]). The experiments described in Example 1 above were essentially repeated except that the product gene encoded the immunoadhesin TNFr-IgG. Plasmid DNA's that contained a TNFr-IgG cDNA and (a) WT ras, i.e. Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 2), (b) mutant ras or (c) nonfunctional splice donor site (Δ GT) were introduced into the dpl2.CHO cells as discussed for Example 1. See Figure 1C for an illustration of the DNA constructs.

It was discovered that the number of DHFR positive colonies generated by three of these vectors was similar to that seen with the tPA constructs. Expression of TNFr-IgG also paralleled that seen with the tPA constructs (Figure 7A). Amplification of pools from two of the constructs showed a marked increase in expression of immunoadhesin (9.6 and 6.8 fold) (Figure

7B). The best of these amplified pools expressed 9.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ when grown in nutrient rich production medium.

Thus, it was again shown that dicistronic expression vectors generate clones that express high levels of recombinant proteins. Furthermore, 5 contrary to expectations, it was discovered that isolation of high product expressing host DHFR⁺ cells was possible using an efficient splice donor site (i.e. the WT ras splice donor site).

EXAMPLE 3

Antibody production using a dicistronic expression vector

10 The usefulness of this system for antibody expression was evaluated by testing production of an antibody directed against IgE (Presta et al., Journal of Immunology, 151:2623-2632 [1993]). Further, the flexibility of the system with regard to transcription initiation was tested by replacing the CMV promoter/enhancer present in the previous vectors with the 15 promoter/enhancer derived from the early region of SV40 virus (Griffin, B., Structure and Genomic Organization of SV40 and Polyoma Virus, In J. Tooze [Ed] DNA Tumor Viruses, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York). The heavy chain of the antibody was inserted downstream of DHFR as described in the earlier tPA and TNF α -IgG constructs. 20 Additionally, a new splice donor site sequence (GAC:GTAAGT) was engineered into the vector which matches the consensus splice donor site more closely than did the splice donor sites present in the vectors tested in Examples 1 and 2. The resultant expression vector is shown in Figures 1D and 9.

It was discovered that this vector produced fewer colonies than the 25 vectors previously tested, and produced predominantly a spliced RNA product. A second vector was constructed to have the light chain of the antibody under control of the SV40 promoter/enhancer and poly-A and the hygromycin B resistance gene under control of the CMV promoter/enhancer and SV40 poly-A. These vectors were linearized at unique HpaI sites downstream 30 of the poly-A signal, mixed at a ratio of light chain vector to heavy chain vector of 10:3 and electroporated into CHO cells using an optimized protocol (as discussed in Examples 1 and 2).

Figure 11 shows the levels of antibody expressed by clones and pools after selection in hygromycin B followed by selection for DHFR expression. 35 All 20 of the clones analyzed expressed high levels of antibody when grown in rich medium and varied from one another by only a factor of four. A pool of antibody producing clones was generated and assayed shortly after it was established. That pool was grown continuously for 6 weeks without a significant decrease in productivity demonstrating that its stability was 40 sufficient to generate gram quantities of protein from its large scale culture.

The pool was subjected to methotrexate amplification at 200nM and 1 μM and achieved a greater than 2 fold increase in antibody titer. The 1 μM Mtx resistant pool achieved a titer of 41 mg/L when grown under optimal 45 conditions in suspension culture.

The structure of the expressed antibody was examined. Proteins expressed by the 200nM methotrexate resistant pool and by a well characterized expression clone generated by conventional vectors (Presta et al. [1993], supra) were metabolically labeled with S³⁵ cysteine and methionine. In particular, confluent 35mm plates of cells were metabolically labeled with 50μCi each S-35 methionine and S-35 cysteine (Amersham) in serum free cysteine and methionine free F12:DMEM. After one hour, nutrient rich production media was added and labeled proteins were allowed to "chase" into the medium for six more hours. Proteins were run on a 12% SDS/PAGE gel (NOVEX) non-reduced or following reduction with B-mercaptoethanol. Dried gels were exposed to film for 16 hours. CHO control cells were also labeled.

The majority of the antibody protein is secreted with a molecular weight of about 155 kilodaltons, consistent with a properly disulfide-linked antibody molecule with 2 light and 2 heavy chains. Upon reduction the molecular weight shifts to 2 approximately equally abundant proteins of 22.5 and 55 kilodaltons. The protein generated from the pool is indistinguishable from the antibody produced by the well characterized expression clone, with no apparent increase of free heavy or light chain expressed by the pool.

CONCLUSION

The efficient expression system described herein utilizes vectors consisting of promoter/enhancer elements followed by an intron containing the selectable marker coding sequence, followed by the cDNA of interest and a polyadenylation signal.

Several splice donor site sequences were tested for their effect on colony number and expression of the cDNA of interest. A non-functional splice donor site, splice donor sites found in an intron between exons 3 and 4 of mutant (mutant ras) and normal (WT ras) forms of the Harvey Ras gene and another efficient SD site (see Example 3) were used. The vectors were designed to direct expression of dicistronic primary transcripts. Within a transfected cell some of the transcripts remain full length while the remainder are spliced to excise the DHFR coding sequence. When the splice donor site is weakened or destroyed an increase in colony number is observed.

Expression levels show the inverse pattern, with the most efficient splice donor sites generating the highest levels of tPA, TNF α immunoadhesin or anti-IgE V_H.

The homogeneity of expression of clones generated by the ras splice donor site intron DHFR vectors was compared to clones generated from a conventional vector with a separate promoter/enhancer and polyadenylation signal for each DHFR and tPA. The DHFR intron vector gives rise to colonies that are much more homogeneous with regard to expression than those generated by the conventional vector. Non-expressing clones derived from the conventional vector may be the result of breaks in the tPA or

TNFr-IgG domain of the plasmid during integration into the genome or the result of methylation of promoter elements (Busslinger et al., Cell, 34:197-206 [1983]; Watt et al., Genes and Development, 2:1136-1143 [1988]) driving tPA or TNFr-IgG expression. Promoter silencing by methylation or
5 breaks in the DHFR-intron vectors would very likely render them incapable of conferring a DHFR positive phenotype.

It was found that pools generated by the DHFR-intron vectors could be amplified in methotrexate and would increase in expression by a factor of 8.4 (tPA), or 9.8 (TNFr-IgG). Pools from conventional vectors increased
10 by only 2.8 and 3.0 fold for tPA and TNFr-IgG when amplified similarly. Amplified pools resulted in 9 fold higher tPA levels and 15 fold higher TNFr-IgG levels when compared to the conventional vector amplified pools.

Without being limited to any theory, the increase in expression of methotrexate resistant pools derived from the dicistronic vectors is likely
15 due to the transcriptional linkage of DHFR and the product; when cells are selected for increased DHFR expression they consistently over-express product. Conventional approaches lack selectable marker and cDNA expression linkage and therefore methotrexate amplification often generates DHFR overexpression without the concomitant increase in product expression.

20 A further increase of 4 and 6.3 fold in expression were obtained when amplified tPA and TNFr-IgG pools were transferred from the media used for the selections and amplifications to a nutrient rich production medium.

In Example 3, the expression vector had a splice donor site that more closely matches the consensus splice donor sequence and had the heavy chain
25 of a humanized anti-IgE antibody inserted downstream. This vector was linearized and co-electroporated with a second linearized vector that expresses the hygromycin resistance gene and the light chain of the antibody each under the control of its own promoter/enhancer and poly-A signals. An excess of light chain expression vector over the heavy chain
30 dicistronic expression vector was used to bias in favor of light chain expression. Clones and a pool were generated after hygromycin B and DHFR selections. The clones were found to express relatively consistent, high levels of antibody, as did the pool. The 1 μ M pool achieved a titer of 41mg/L when grown under optimal conditions in suspension culture.

35 The anti-IgE antibody was assessed by metabolic labeling followed by SDS/PAGE under reducing and non reducing conditions and found to be indistinguishable from the protein expressed by a highly characterized clonal cell line. Of particular importance is the finding that no free light chain is observed in the pool relative to the clone.

40 A stable expression system for CHO cells has been developed that produces high levels of recombinant proteins rapidly and with less effort than that required by other expression systems. The vector system generates stable clones that express consistently high levels thereby reducing the number of clones that must be screened to obtain a highly
45 productive clonal line. Alternatively, pools have been used to conveniently generate moderate to high levels of protein. This approach

may be particularly useful when a number of related proteins are to be expressed and compared.

Without being limited to this theory, it is possible the vectors that have very efficient splice donor sites generate very productive clones because so little transcript remains non spliced that only integration events that lead to the generation of high levels of RNA produce enough DHFR protein to give rise to colonies in selective medium. The high level of spliced message from such clones is then translated into abundant amounts of the protein of interest. Pools of clones made concurrently by introducing conventional vectors expressed lower levels of protein, and were unstable with regard to long term expression, and expression could not be appreciably increased when the cells were subjected to methotrexate amplification.

The system developed herein is versatile in that it allows high levels of single and multiple subunit polypeptides to be rapidly generated from clones or pools of stable transfectants. This expression system combines the advantages of transient expression systems (rapid and labor non intensive generation of research amounts of protein) with the concurrent development of highly productive stable production cell lines.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- 5 (i) APPLICANT: GENENTECH, INC.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD FOR SELECTING HIGH-EXPRESSING HOST CELLS
- 10 (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
- (A) ADDRESSEE: Genentech, Inc.
- (B) STREET: 460 Point San Bruno Blvd
- 15 (C) CITY: South San Francisco
- (D) STATE: California
- (E) COUNTRY: USA
- (F) ZIP: 94080
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
- 20 (A) MEDIUM TYPE: 5.25 inch, 360 Kb floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: patin (Genentech)
- 25 (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
- (B) FILING DATE:
- (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- 30 (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/286740
- (B) FILING DATE: 05-AUG-1994
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
- 35 (A) NAME: Lee, Wendy M.
- (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 00,000
- (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 798PCT
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
- 40 (A) TELEPHONE: 415/225-1994
- (B) TELEFAX: 415/952-9881
- (C) TELEX: 910/371-7168

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- 45 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 7360 bases
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- 50 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:
- 55 TTCGAGCTCG CCCGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAT AGTAATCAAT 50
- TACGGGGTCA TTAGTTCATA GCCCATATAT GGAGTTCGCG GTTACATAAC 100
- 60 TTACGGTAAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCTGACCGC CCAACGACCC CCGCCCATTG 150
- ACGTCAATAA TGACGTATGT TCCCATAGTA ACGCCAATAG GGACTTTCCA 200
- 65 TTGACGTCAA TGGGTGGAGT ATTTACGGTA AACTGCCCCAC TTGGCAGTAC 250

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20 TTAGTGAACC GTCAGATCGC CTGGAGACGC CATCCACGCT GTTTTGACCT 650
25 CCATAGAAGA CACCGGGACC GATCCAGCCT CCGCGGCCGG GAACGGTGCA 700
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20 CTTTTCGGGG AAATGTGCGC GGAACCCCTA TTTGTTTATT TTTCTAAATA 5250

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30 TTATTCCCTT TTTTGCGGCA TTTTGCCTTC CTGTTTTTGC TCACCCAGAA 5400

ACGCTGGTGA AAGTAAAAGA TGCTGAAGAT CAGTTGGGTG CACGAGTGGG 5450

35 TTACATCGAA CTGGATCTCA ACAGCGGTAA GATCCTTGAG AGTTTTCGCC 5500

CCGAAGAACG TTTTCCAATG ATGAGCACTT TTAAAGTTCT GCTATGTGGC 5550

GCGGTATTAT CCCGTGATGA CGCCGGGCAA GAGCAACTCG GTCGCCGCAT 5600

45 ACACTATTCT CAGAATGACT TGGTTGAGTA CTCACCAGTC ACAGAAAAGC 5650

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50 ATGAGTGATA AACTGCGGC CAACTTACTT CTGACAACGA TCGGAGGACC 5750

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60 GACACCACGA TGCCAGCAGC AATGGCAACA ACGTTGCGCA AACTATTAAC 5900

TGGCGAACTA CTTACTCTAG CTTCCCGGCA ACAATTAATA GACTGGATGG 5950

65 AGGCGGATAA AGTTGCAGGA CCACTTCTGC GTCGGGCCCT TCCGGCTGGC 6000

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5 ACACGACGGG GAGTCAGGCA ACTATGGATG AACGAAATAG ACAGATCGCT 6150
GAGATAGGTG CCTCACTGAT TAAGCATTGG TAACTGTCAG ACCAAGTTTA 6200
CTCATATATA CTTTAGATTG ATTTAAAACT TCATTTTTTAA TTTAAAAGGA 6250
15 TCTAGGTGAA GATCCTTTTT GATAATCTCA TGACCAAAAT CCCTTAACGT 6300
GAGTTTTCGT TCCACTGAGC GTCAGACCCC GTAGAAAAGA TCAAAGGATC 6350
20 TTCTTGAGAT CCTTTTTTTC TGCGCGTAAT CTGCTGCTTG CAAACAAAAA 6400
AACCACCGCT ACCAGCGGTG GTTTGTTTGC CGGATCAAGA GCTACCAACT 6450
CTTTTTCCGA AGGTAAGTGG CTTGAGCAGA GCGCAGATAC CAAATACTGT 6500
30 CCTTCTAGTG TAGCCGTAGT TAGGCCACCA CTTCAAGAAC TCTGTAGCAC 6550
CGCCTACATA CCTCGCTCTG CTAATCCTGT TACCAGTGGC TGCTGCCAGT 6600
35 GGCGATAAGT CGTGTCTTAC CGGGTTGGAC TCAAGACGAT AGTTACCGGA 6650
TAAGGCGCAG CGGTCGGGCT GAACGGGGGG TTCGTGCACA CAGCCCAGCT 6700
TGGAGCGAAC GACCTACACC GAACTGAGAT ACCTACAGCG TGAGCATTGA 6750
45 GAAAGCGCCA CGCTTCCGA AGGGAGAAAG GCGGACAGGT ATCCGGTAAG 6800
CGGCAGGGTC GGAACAGGAG AGCGCACGAG GGAGCTTCCA GGGGGAAACG 6850
50 CCTGGTATCT TTATAGTCCT GTCGGGTTTC GCCACCTCTG ACTTGAGCGT 6900
CGATTTTTGT GATGCTCGTC AGGGGGGCGG AGCCTATGGA AAAACGCCAG 6950
CAACGCGGCC TTTTACGGT TCCTGGCCTT TTGCTGGCCT TTTGCTCACA 7000
60 TGTTCTTTCC TGC GTTATCC CCTGATTCTG TGGATAACCG TATTACCGCC 7050
TTTGAGTGAG CTGATACCGC TCGCCGACG CGAACGACCG AGCGCAGCGA 7100
65 GTCAGTGAGC GAGGAAGCGG AAGAGCGCCC AATACGCAA CCGCCTCTCC 7150

CCGCGCGTTG GCCGATTCAT TAATCCAGCT GGCACGACAG GTTCCCCGAC 7200
5 TGGAAAAGCGG GCAGTGAGCG CAACGCAATT AATGTGAGTT ACCTCACTCA 7250
TTAGGCACCC CAGGCTTTAC ACTTTATGCT TCCGGCTCGT ATGTTGTGTG 7300
10 GAATTGTGAG CGGATAACAA TTTCACACAG GAAACAGCTA TGACCATGAT 7350
TACGAATTAA 7360

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
20 (A) LENGTH: 6889 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

TTGAGCTCG CCCGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAT AGTAATCAAT 50
30 TACGGGGTCA TTAGTTCATA GCCCATATAT GGAGTCCGC GTTACATAAC 100
TTACGGTAAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCTGACCGC CCAACGACCC CCGCCCATTG 150
35 ACGTCAATAA TGACGTATGT TCCCATAGTA ACGCCAATAG GGACTTTCCA 200
TTGACGTCAA TGGGTGGAGT ATTTACGGTA AACTGCCCCAC TTGGCAGTAC 250
40 ATCAAGTGTA TCATATGCCA AGTACGCCCC CTATTGACGT CAATGACGGT 300
45 AAATGGCCCG CCTGGCATTG TGCCAGTAC ATGACCTTAT GGGACTTTCC 350
TACTTGGCAG TACATCTACG TATTAGTCAT CGCTATTACC ATGGTGATGC 400
50 GGTTTTGGCA GTACATCAAT GGGCGTGGAT AGCGGTTTGA CTCACGGGGA 450
TTTCCAAGTC TCCACCCCAT TGACGTCAAT GGGAGTTTGT TTTGGCACCA 500
55 AAATCAACGG GACTTTCCAA AATGTCGTAA CAACTCCGCC CCATTGACGC 550
60 AAATGGGCGG TAGGCGTGTA CGGTGGGAGG TCTATATAAG CAGAGCTCGT 600
TTAGTGAACC GTCAGATCGC CTGGAGACGC CATCCACGCT GTTTTGACCT 650
65 CCATAGAAGA CACCGGGACC GATCCAGCCT CCGCGGCCCG GAACGGTGCA 700

TTGGAACGCG GATTCCCCGT GCCAAGAGTG CTGTAAGTAC CGCCTATAGA 750
5 GCGATAAGAG GATTTTATCC CCGCTGCCAT CATGGTTCGA CCATTGAACT 800
GCATCGTCGC CGTGTCCTCAA AATATGGGGA TTGGCAAGAA CGGAGACCTA 850
10 CCCTGCCCTC CGCTCAGGAA CGCGTTCAAG TACTTCCAAA GAATGACCAC 900
AACCTCTTCA GTGGAAGGTA AACAGAATCT GGTGATTATG GGTAGGAAAA 950
15 CCTGGTTCTC CATTCCTGAG AAGAATCGAC CTTTAAAGGA CAGAATTAAT 1000
ATAGTTCTCA GTAGAGAACT CAAAGAACCA CCACGAGGAG CTCATTTTCT 1050
20 TGCCAAAAGT TTGGATGATG CCTTAAGACT TATTGAACAA CCGGAATTGG 1100
CAAGTAAAGT AGACATGGTT TGGATAGTCG GAGGCAGTTC TGTTTACCAG 1150
GAAGCCATGA ATCAACCAGG CCACCTTAGA CTCTTTGTGA CAAGGATCAT 1200
30 GCAGGAATTT GAAAGTGACA CGTTTTTCCC AGAAATTGAT TTGGGGAAAT 1250
ATAAACCTCT CCCAGAATAC CCAGGCGTCC TCTCTGAGGT CCAGGAGGAA 1300
35 AAAGGCATCA AGTATAAGTT TGAAGTCTAC GAGAAGAAAG ACTAACAGGA 1350
AGATGCTTTC AAGTTCTCTG CTCCCCTCCT AAAGCTATGC ATTTTTATAA 1400
GACCATGGGA CTTTTGCTGG CTTTAGACCC CTTGGCTTC GTTAGAACGC 1450
45 GGCTACAATT AATACATAAC CTTATGTATC ATACACATAG ATTTAGGTGA 1500
CACTATAGAA TAACATCCAC TTTGCCTTTC TCTCCACAGG TGTCACCTCA 1550
50 GGTCAACTGC ACCTCGGTTC TATCGATTGA ATTCCCCGGC CATAGCTGTC 1600
TGGCATGGGC CTCTCCACCG TGCCTGACCT GCTGCTGCCG CTGGTGCTCC 1650
TGAGAGCTGTT GGTGGGAATA TACCCCTCAG GGGTTATTGG ACTGGTCCCT 1700
60 CACCTAGGGG ACAGGGAGAA GAGAGATAGT GTGTGTCCCC AAGGAAAATA 1750
TATCCACCCT CAAAATAATT CGATTTGCTG TACCAAGTGC CACAAAGGAA 1800
65 CCTACTTGTA CAATGACTGT CCAGGCCCGG GGCAGGATAC GGAAGTGCAGG 1850

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CCTCAGCTGC TCCAAATGCC GAAAGGAAAT GGGTCAGGTG GAGATCTCTT 1950
5 CTTGCACAGT GGACCGGGAC ACCGTGTGTG GCTGCAGGAA GAACCACTAC 2000
CGGCATTATT GGAGTGAAAA CCTTTTCCAG TGCTTCAATT GCAGCCTCTG 2050
CCTCAATGGG ACCGTGCACC TCTCCTGCCA GGAGAAACAG AACACCGTGT 2100
15 GCACCTGCCA TGCAGGTTTC TTTCTAAGAG AAAACGAGTG TGTCTCCTGT 2150
AGTAACTGTA AGAAAAGCCT GGAGTGCACG AAGTTGTGCC TACCCAGAT 2200
20 TGAGAATGTT AAGGGCACTG AGGACTCAGG CACCACAGAC AAGAGAGTTG 2250
AGCTCAAAAC CCCACTTGGT GACACAACCTC ACACATGCCC ACGGTGCCCA 2300
GAGCCCAAAT CTTGTGACAC ACCTCCCCCG TGCCCACGGT GCCCAGAGCC 2350
30 CAAATCTTGT GACACACCTC CCCCATGCCC ACGGTGCCCA GAGCCCAAAT 2400
CTTGTGACAC ACCTCCCCCA TGCCCACGGT GCCCAGCACC TGAACCTCTG 2450
35 GGAGGACCGT CAGTCTTCCT CTTCCCCCCA AAACCAAGG ATACCCTTAT 2500
GATTTCCCGG ACCCCTGAGG TCACGTGCGT GGTGGTGGAC GTGAGCCACG 2550
AAGACCCCGA GGTCCAGTTC AAGTGGTACG TGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCAT 2600
45 AATGCCAAGA CAAAGCCGCG GGAGGAGCAG TTCAACAGCA CGTTCCGTGT 2650
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50 ACAAGTGCAA GGTCTCCAAC AAAGCCCTCC CAGCCCCCAT CGAGAAAACC 2750
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60 TCAAAGGCTT CTACCCAGC GACATCGCCG TGGAGTGGGA GAGCAGCGGG 2900
CAGCCGGAGA ACAACTACAA CACCACGCCT CCCATGCTGG ACTCCGACGG 2950
65 CTCCTTCTTC CTCTACAGCA AGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGC AGGTGGCAGC 3000

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TTCACGCAGA AGAGCCTCTC CCTGTCTCCG GGTAAATGAG TGCACGCGCC 3100
5 GGGGATCCTC TAGAGTCGAC CTGCAGAAAGC TTGGCCGCCA TGGCCCAACT 3150
TGTATTATGC AGCTTATAAT GGTTACAAAT AAAGCAATAG CATCACAAAT 3200
TTCACAAATA AAGCATTTTTT TCACTGTCAT TCTAGTTGTG GTTTGTCCAA 3250
15 ACTCATCAAT GTATCTTATC ATGTCTGGAT CGATCGGGAA TTAATTCGGC 3300
GCAGCACCAT GGCCTGAAAT AACCTCTGAA AGAGGAACTT GGTTAGGTAC 3350
20 CTTCTGAGGC GGAAAGAACC AGCTGTGGAA TGTGTGTCAG TTAGGGTGTG 3400
GAAAGTCCCC AGGCTCCCCA GCAGGCAGAA GTATGCAAAG CATGCATCTC 3450
AATTAGTCAG CAACCAGGTG TGGAAAGTCC CCAGGCTCCC CAGCAGGCAG 3500
30 AAGTATGCAA AGCATGCATC TCAATTAGTC AGCAACCATA GTCCCGCCCC 3550
TAACTCCGCC CATCCCGCCC CTAATCCGC CCAGTTCCGC CCATTCTCCG 3600
35 CCCCATGGCT GACTAATTTT TTTTATTTAT GCAGAGGCCG AGGCCGCCTC 3650
GGCCTCTGAG CTATTCCAGA AGTAGTGAGG AGGCTTTTTT GGAGGCCTAG 3700
GCTTTTGCAA AAAGCTGTTA ACAGCTTGGC ACTGGCCGTC GTTTTACAAC 3750
45 GTCGTGACTG GGAAAACCCT GGC GTTACCC AACTTAATCG CCTTGCAGCA 3800
CATCCCCCCT TCGCCAGCTG GCGTAATAGC GAAGAGGCCG GCACCGATCG 3850
50 CCCTTCCCAA CAGTTGCGTA GCCTGAATGG CGAATGGCGC CTGATGCGGT 3900
ATTTTCTCCT TACGCATCTG TGCGGTATTT CACACCGCAT ACGTCAAAGC 3950
AACCATAGTA CGCGCCCTGT AGCGGCGCAT TAAGCGCGGC GGGTGTGGTG 4000
60 GTTACGCGCA GCGTGACCGC TACACTTGCC AGCGCCCTAG CGCCCGCTCC 4050
TTTCGCTTTC TTCCCTTCCT TTCTCGCCAC GTTCGCCGGC TTCCCCGTC 4100
65 AAGCTCTAAA TCGGGGGCTC CCTTTAGGGT TCCGATTAG TGCTTTACGG 4150

CACCTCGACC CCAAAAAACT TGATTGGGT GATGGTTCAC GTAGTGGGCC 4200
5 ATCGCCCTGA TAGACGGTTT TTCGCCCTTT GACGTTGGAG TCCACGTTCT 4250
TTAATAGTGG ACTCTTGTT CAAACTGGAA CAACACTCAA CCCTATCTCG 4300
10 GGCTATTCTT TTGATTTATA AGGGATTTTG CCGATTTCGG CCTATTGGTT 4350
AAAAAATGAG CTGATTTAAC AAAAATTTAA CGCGAATTTT AACAAAATAT 4400
15 TAACGTTTAC AATTTTATGG TGCACCTCTCA GTACAATCTG CTCTGATGCC 4450
GCATAGTTAA GCCAACTCCG CTATCGCTAC GTGACTGGGT CATGGCTGCG 4500
20 CCCCACACC CGCCAACACC CGCTGACGCG CCCTGACGGG CTTGTCTGCT 4550
25 CCCGGCATCC GCTTACAGAC AAGCTGTGAC CGTCTCCGGG AGCTGCATGT 4600
GTCAGAGGTT TTCACCGTCA TCACCGAAAC GCGCGAGGCA GTATTCTTGA 4650
30 AGACGAAAGG GCCTCGTGAT ACGCCTATTT TTATAGGTTA ATGTCATGAT 4700
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35 GAACCCCTAT TTGTTTATTT TTCTAAATAC ATTCAAATAT GTATCCGCTC 4800
40 ATGAGACAAT AACCTGATA AATGCTTCAA TAATATTGAA AAAGGAAGAG 4850
TATGAGTATT CAACATTTCC GTGTCGCCCT TATTCCCTTT TTTGCGGCAT 4900
45 TTTGCCTTCC TGTTTTTGCT CACCCAGAAA CGCTGGTGAA AGTAAAAGAT 4950
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50 CAGCGGTAAG ATCCTTGAGA GTTTTCGCCC CGAAGAACGT TTTCCAATGA 5050
TGAGCACTTT TAAAGTTCTG CTATGTGGCG CGGTATTATC CCGTGATGAC 5100
55 GCCGGGCAAG AGCAACTCGG TCGCCGCATA CACTATTCTC AGAATGACTT 5150
60 GGTGAGTAC TCACCACTCA CAGAAAAGCA TCTTACGGAT GGCATGACAG 5200
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65 AACTTACTTC TGACAACGAT CGGAGGACCG AAGGAGCTAA CCGCTTTTTT 5300

GCACAACATG GGGGATCATG TAACTCGCCT TGATCGTTGG GAACCGGAGC 5350

5 TGAATGAAGC CATACCAAAC GACGAGCGTG ACACCACGAT GCCAGCAGCA 5400

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10 TTCCCGGCAA CAATTAATAG ACTGGATGGA GCGGATAAA GTTGCAGGAC 5500

CACTTCTGCG CTCGGCCCTT CCGGCTGGCT GGT TATTGC TGATAAATCT 5550

15 GGAGCCGGTG AGCGTGGGTC TCGCGGTATC ATTGCAGCAC TGGGGCCAGA 5600

TGGTAAGCCC TCCCGTATCG TAGTTATCTA CACGACGGGG AGTCAGGCAA 5650

20 CTATGGATGA ACGAAATAGA CAGATCGCTG AGATAGGTGC CTCACTGATT 5700

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30 ATAATCTCAT GACCAAATC CCTTAACGTG AGTTTTCGTT CCACTGAGCG 5850

TCAGACCCCG TAGAAAAGAT CAAAGGATCT TCTTGAGATC CTTTTTTTCT 5900

35 GCGCGTAATC TGCTGCTTGC AAACAAAAA ACCACCGCTA CCAGCGGTGG 5950

40 TTTGTTTGCC GGATCAAGAG CTACCAACTC TTTTCCGAA GGTA ACTGGC 6000

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45 AGGCCACCAC TTCAAGAACT CTGTAGCACC GCCTACATAC CTCGCTCTGC 6100

TAATCCTGTT ACCAGTGGCT GCTGCCAGTG GCGATAAGTC GTGTCTTACC 6150

50 GGGTTGGA CT CAAGACGATA GTTACCGGAT AAGGCGCAGC GGTCGGGCTG 6200

55 AACGGGGGGT TCGTGACAC AGCCAGCTT GGAGCGAACG ACCTACACCG 6250

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60 GGGAGAAAGG CGGACAGGTA TCCGGTAAGC GGCAGGGTCG GAACAGGAGA 6350

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65 TCGGGTTTCG CCACCTCTGA CTTGAGCGTC GATTTTGTG ATGCTCGTCA 6450

GGGGGGCGGA GCCTATGGAA AAACGCCAGC AACGCGGCCT TTTTACGGTT 6500
5 CCTGGCCTTT TGCTGGCCTT TTGCTCACAT GTTCTTTTCT GCGTTATCCC 6550
CTGATTCTGT GGATAACCGT ATTACCGCCT TTGAGTGAGC TGATACCGCT 6600
10 CGCCGCAGCC GAACGACCGA GCGCAGCGAG TCAGTGAGCG AGGAAGCGGA 6650
AGAGCGCCCA ATACGCAAAC CGCCTCTCCC CGCGCGTTGG CCGATTCAAT 6700
15 AATCCAGCTG GCACGACAGG TTTCCCGACT GGAAAGCGGG CAGTGAGCGC 6750
AACGCAATTA ATGTGAGTTA CCTCACTCAT TAGGCACCCC AGGCTTTACA 6800
20 CTTTATGCTT CCGGCTCGTA TGTTGTGTGG AATTGTGAGC GGATAACAAT 6850
25 TTCACACAGG AAACAGCTAT GACCATGATT ACGAATTAA 6889

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 6557 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
35 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

40 TTCGAGCTCG CCCGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGAGTCGATC GACAGCTGTG 50
GAATGTGTGT CAGTTAGGGT GTGGAAAGTC CCCAGGCTCC CCAGCAGGCA 100
45 GAAGTATGCA AAGCATGCAT CTCAATTAGT CAGCAACCAG GTGTGGAAAG 150
TCCCCAGGCT CCCGAGCAGG CAGAAGTATG CAAAGCATGC ATCTCAATTA 200
50 GTCAGCAACC ATAGTCCCGC CCCTAACTCC GCCCATCCCG CCCCTAACTC 250
CGCCAGTTC CGCCCATCTT CCGCCCCATG GCTGACTAAT TTTTTTTATT 300
TATGCAGAGG CCGAGGCCGC CTCGGCCTCT GAGCTATTCC AGAAGTAGTG 350
60 AGGAGGCTTT TTTGGAGGCC TAGGCTTTTG CAAAAGCTA GCTTATCCGG 400
CCGGGAACGG TGCATTGGAA CGCGGATTCC CCGTGCCAAG AGTGACGTAA 450
65 GTACCGCCTA TAGAGCGATA AGAGGATTTT ATCCCCGCTG CCATCATGGT 500

TCGACCATTG AACTGCATCG TCGCCGTGTC CCAAATATG GGGATTGGCA 550
5 AGAACGGAGA CCTACCCTGG CCTCCGCTCA GGAACGAGTT CAAGTACTTC 600
CAAAGAATGA CCACAACCTC TTCAGTGGAA GGTAACAGA ATCTGGTGAT 650
10 TATGGGTAGG AAAACCTGGT TCTCCATTCC TGAGAAGAAT CGACCTTTAA 700
AGGACAGAAT TAATATAGTT CTCAGTAGAG AACTCAAAGA ACCACCACGA 750
15 GGAGCTCATT TTCTTGCCAA AAGTTTGGAT GATGCCTTAA GACTTATTGA 800
ACAACCGGAA TTGGCAAGTA AAGTAGACAT GGTTTGGATA GTCGGAGGCA 850
20 GTTCTGTTTA CCAGGAAGCC ATGAATCAAC CAGGCCACCT TAGACTCTTT 900
25 GTGACAAGGA TCATGCAGGA ATTTGAAAGT GACACGTTTT TCCCAGAAAT 950
TGATTTGGGG AAATATAAAC CTCTCCCAGA ATACCCAGGC GTCCTCTCTG 1000
30 AGGTCCAGGA GGAAAAAGGC ATCAAGTATA AGTTTGAAGT CTACGAGAAG 1050
AAAGACTAAC AGGAAGATGC TTTCAAGTTC TCTGCTCCCC TCCTAAAGCT 1100
35 ATGCATTTTT ATAAGACCAT GGGACTTTTG CTGGCTTTAG ATCCCCTTGG 1150
40 CTTCTGTTAGA ACGCAGCTAC AATTAATACA TAACCTTATG TATCATACAC 1200
ATACGATTTA GGTGACACTA TAGATAACAT CCACTTTGCC TTTCTCTCCA 1250
45 CAGGTGTCCA CTCCCAGGTC CAACTGCACC TCGGTTCTAT CGATTGAATT 1300
CCACCATGGG ATGGTCATGT ATCATCCTTT TTCTAGTAGC AACTGCAACT 1350
50 GGAGTACATT CAGAAGTTCA GCTGGTGGAG TCTGGCGGTG GCCTGGTGCA 1400
GCCAGGGGGC TCACTCCGTT TGTCTGTGC AGTTTCTGGC TACTCCATCA 1450
CCTCCGGATA TAGCTGGAAC TGGATCCGTC AGGCCCCGGG TAAGGGCCTG 1500
60 GAATGGGTTG CATCGATTAC GTATGCCGGA TCGACTAACT ATAACCCTAG 1550
CGTCAAGGGC CGTATCACTA TAAGTCGCGA CGATTCCAAA AACACATTCT 1600
65 ACCTGCAGAT GAACAGCCTG CGTGCTGAGG AACTGCCGT CTATTATTGT 1650

GCTCGAGGCA GCCACTATTT CGGCGCCTGG CACTTCGCCG TGTGGGGTCA 1700
AGGAACCCTG GTCACCGTCT CCTCGGCCTC CACCAAGGGC CCATCGGTCT 1750
5 TCCCCCTGGC ACCCTCCTCC AAGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCAC AGCGGCCCTG 1800
GGCTGCCTGG TCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAA CCGGTGACGG TGTCGTGGAA 1850
CTCAGGCGCC CTGACCAGCG GCGTGCACAC CTTCCCGGCT GTCCTACAGT 1900
15 CCTCAGGACT CTACTCCCTC AGCAGCGTGG TGA CTGTGCC CTCTAGCAGC 1950
TTGGGCACCC AGACCTACAT CTGCAACGTG AATCACAAGC CCAGCAACAC 2000
20 CAAGGTGGAC AAGAAAGTTG AGCCCAAATC TTGTGACAAA ACTCACACAT 2050
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TTCCCCCAA AACC CAAGGA CACCCTCATG ATCTCCCGGA CCCCTGAGGT 2150
30 CACATGCGTG GTGGTGGACG TGAGCCACGA AGACCCTGAG GTCAAGTTCA 2200
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35 GAGGAGCAGT ACAACAGCAC GTACCGTGTG GTCAGCGTCC TCACCGTCCT 2300
GCACCAGGAC TGGCTGAATG GCAAGGAGTA CAAGTGCAAG GTCTCCAACA 2350
AAGCCCTCCC AGCCCCCATC GAGAAAACCA TCTCCAAAGC CAAAGGGCAG 2400
45 CCCCAGAAC CACAGGTGTA CACCCTGCCC CCATCCCGGG AAGAGATGAC 2450
CAAGAACCAG GTCAGCCTGA CCTGCCTGGT CAAAGGCTTC TATCCCAGCG 2500
50 ACATCGCCGT GGAGTGGGAG AGCAATGGGC AGCCGGAGAA CAACTACAAG 2550
ACCACGCCTC CCGTGCTGGA CTCCGACGGC TCCTTCTTCC TCTACAGCAA 2600
GCTCACCGTG GACAAGAGCA GGTGGCAGCA GGGGAACGTC TTCTCATGCT 2650
60 CCGTGATGCA TGAGGCTCTG CACAACCACT ACACGCAGAA GAGCCTCTCC 2700
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65 TTGGCCGCCA TGGCCCAACT TGTTTATTGC AGCTTATAAT GGTTACAAAT 2800

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5 CGATCGGGAA TTAATTCGGC GCAGCACCAT GGCCTGAAAT AACCTCTGAA 2950
AGAGGAACTT GGTTAGGTAC CTTCTGAGGC GGAAAGAACC AGCTGTGGAA 3000
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15 GTATGCAAAG CATGCATCTC AATTAGTCAG CAACCAGGTG TGGAAAGTCC 3100
CCAGGCTCCC CAGCAGGCAG AAGTATGCAA AGCATGCATC TCAATTAGTC 3150
20 AGCAACCATA GTCCCGCCCC TAACTCCGCC CATCCCGCCC CTAATCCGC 3200
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30 AGGCTTTTTT GGAGGCCTAG GCTTTTGCAA AAAGCTGTTA CCTCGAGCGG 3350
CCGCTTAATT AAGGCGCGCC ATTTAAATCC TGCAGGTAAC AGCTTGGCAC 3400
35 TGGCCGTCGT TTTACAACGT CGTGACTGGG AAAACCCTGG CGTTACCCAA 3450
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45 AATGGCGCCT GATGCGGTAT TTTCTCCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTCA 3600
CACCGCATAC GTCAAAGCAA CCATAGTACG CGCCCTGTAG CGGCGCATT 3650
50 AGCGCGGCGG GTGTGGTGGT TACGCGCAGC GTGACCGCTA CACTTGCCAG 3700
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TCGCCGCTT TCCCCGTCAA GCTCTAAATC GGGGGCTCCC TTTAGGGTTC 3800
60 CGATTTAGTG CTTTACGGCA CCTCGACCCC AAAAACTTG ATTTGGGTGA 3850
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65 CGTTGGAGTC CACGTTCTTT AATAGTGGAC TCTTGTTCCA AACTGGAACA 3950

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GATTTTCGGCC TATTGGTTAA AAAATGAGCT GATTTAACAA AAATTTAACG 4050
5 CGAATTTTAA CAAAATATTA ACGTTTACAA TTTTATGGTG CACTCTCAGT 4100
10 ACAATCTGCT CTGATGCCGC ATAGTTAAGC CAACTCCGCT ATCGCTACGT 4150
GACTGGGTCA TGGCTGCGCC CCGACACCCG CCAACACCCG CTGACGCGCC 4200
15 CTGACGGGCT TGTCTGCTCC CGGCATCCGC TTACAGACAA GCTGTGACCG 4250
TCTCCGGGAG CTGCATGTGT CAGAGGTTTT CACCGTCATC ACCGAAACGC 4300
20 GCGAGGCAGT ATTCTTGAAG ACGAAAGGGC CTCGTGATAC GCCTATTTTT 4350
25 ATAGGTTAAT GTCATGATAA TAATGGTTTC TTAGACGTCA GGTGGCACTT 4400
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30 TCAAATATGT ATCCGCTCAT GAGACAATAA CCCTGATAAA TGCTTCAATA 4500
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35 TTCCCTTTTT TCGGGCATT TGCCTTCCTG TTTTGCTCA CCCAGAAACG 4600
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50 CTATTCTCAG AATGACTTGG TTGAGTACTC ACCAGTCACA GAAAAGCATC 4850
55 TTACGGATGG CATGACAGTA AGAGAATTAT GCAGTGCTGC CATAACCATG 4900
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60 GGAGCTAACC GCTTTTTTGC ACAACATGGG GGATCATGTA ACTCGCCTTG 5000
ATCGTTGGGA ACCGGAGCTG AATGAAGCCA TACCAAACGA CGAGCGTGAC 5050
65 ACCACGATGC CAGCAGCAAT GGCAACAACG TTGCGCAAAC TATTAAGTGG 5100

CGAACTACTT ACTCTAGCTT CCCGGCAACA ATTAATAGAC TGGATGGAGG 5150
CGGATAAAGT TGCAGGACCA CTTCTGCGCT CGGCCCTTCC GGCTGGCTGG 5200
5 TTTATTGCTG ATAAATCTGG AGCCGGTGAG CGTGGGTCTC GCGGTATCAT 5250
TGCAGCACTG GGGCCAGATG GTAAGCCCTC CCGTATCGTA GTTATCTACA 5300
10 CGACGGGGAG TCAGGCAACT ATGGATGAAC GAAATAGACA GATCGCTGAG 5350
15 ATAGGTGCCT CACTGATTAA GCATTGGTAA CTGTCAGACC AAGTTTACTC 5400
ATATATACTT TAGATTGATT TAAAACTTCA TTTTAAATTT AAAAGGATCT 5450
20 AGGTGAAGAT CCTTTTTGAT AATCTCATGA CCAAATCCC TTAACGTGAG 5500
25 TTTTCGTTCC ACTGAGCGTC AGACCCCGTA GAAAAGATCA AAGGATCTTC 5550
TTGAGATCCT TTTTTTCTGC GCGTAATCTG CTGCTTGCAA ACAAAAAAAC 5600
30 CACCGCTACC AGCGGTGGTT TGTTTGCCGG ATCAAGAGCT ACCAACTCTT 5650
TTTCCGAAGG TAACTGGCTT CAGCAGAGCG CAGATACCAA ATACTGTCCT 5700
35 TCTAGTGTAG CCGTAGTTAG GCCACCACTT CAAGAACTCT GTAGCACCGC 5750
CTACATACCT CGCTCTGCTA ATCCTGTTAC CAGTGGCTGC TGCCAGTGGC 5800
GATAAGTCGT GTCTTACCGG GTTGGACTCA AGACGATAGT TACCGGATAA 5850
45 GGCGCAGCGG TCGGGCTGAA CGGGGGGTTC GTGCACACAG CCCAGCTTGG 5900
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50 AGCGCCACGC TTCCCGAAGG GAGAAAGGCG GACAGGTATC CGGTAAGCGG 6000
CAGGGTCGGA ACAGGAGAGC GCACGAGGGA GCTTCCAGGG GGAAACGCCT 6050
GGTATCTTTA TAGTCCTGTC GGGTTTCGCC ACCTCTGACT TGAGCGTCGA 6100
60 TTTTGTGAT GCTCGTCAGG GGGGCGGAGC CTATGGAAAA ACGCCAGCAA 6150
CGCGGCCTTT TTACGGTTCC TGGCCTTTTG CTGGCCTTTT GCTCACATGT 6200
65 TCTTTCCTGC GTTATCCCCT GATTCTGTGG ATAACCGTAT TACCGCCTTT 6250

GAGTGAGCTG ATACCGCTCG CCGCAGCCGA ACGACCGAGC GCAGCGAGTC 6300
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5 CGCGTTGGCC GATTCATTAA TCCAGCTGGC ACGACAGGTT TCCCGACTGG 6400
10 AAAGCGGGCA GTGAGCGCAA CGCAATTAAT GTGAGTTACC TCACTCATTAA 6450
GGCACCCCAG GCTTTACACT TTATGCTTCC GGCTCGTATG TTGTGTGGAA 6500
15 TTGTGAGCGG ATAACAATTT CACACAGGAA ACAGCTATGA CCATGATTAC 6550
GAATTAA 6557
20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 7305 bases
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

TTCGAGCTCG CCCGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAT AGTAATCAAT 50
35 TACGGGGTCA TTAGTTCATA GCCCATATAT GGAGTTCCGC GTTACATAAC 100
40 TTACGGTAAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCTGACCGC CCAACGACCC CCGCCCATTG 150
ACGTCAATAA TGACGTATGT TCCCATAGTA ACGCCAATAG GGACTTTCCA 200
45 TTGACGTCAA TGGGTGGAGT ATTTACGGTA AACTGCCCCAC TTGGCAGTAC 250
ATCAAGTGTA TCATATGCCA AGTACGCCCC CTATTGACGT CAATGACGGT 300
50 AAATGGCCCG CCTGGCATTG TGCCCAGTAC ATGACCTTAT GGGACTTTCC 350
TACTTGGCAG TACATCTACG TATTAGTCAT CGCTATTACC ATGGTGATGC 400
GGTTTTGGCA GTACATCAAT GGGCGTGGAT AGCGGTTTGA CTCACGGGGA 450
60 TTTCCAAGTC TCCACCCCAT TGACGTCAAT GGGAGTTTGT TTTGGCACCA 500
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65 AAATGGGCGG TAGGCGTGTA CGGTGGGAGG TCTATATAAG CAGAGCTCGT 600

TTAGTGAACC GTCAGATCGC CTGGAGACGC CATCCACGCT GTTTTGACCT 650
CCATAGAAGA CACCGGGACC GATCCAGCCT CCGCGGCCGG GAACGGTGCA 700
5 TTGGAACGCG GATTCCCCGT GCCAAGAGTG ACGTAAGTAC CGCCTATAGA 750
GTCTATAGGC CCACCCCCTT GGCTTCGTTA GAACGCGGCT ACAATTAATA 800
10 CATAACCTTA TGTATCATAC ACATACGATT TAGGTGACAC TATAGAATAA 850
15 CATCCACTTT GCCTTTCTCT CCACAGGTGT CCACTCCCAG GTCCAACTGC 900
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20 TCTGTCGAGA AGTTTCTGAT CGAAAAGTTC GACAGCGTCT CCGACCTGAT 1000
GCAGCTCTCG GAGGGCGAAG AATCTCGTGC TTTCAGCTTC GATGTAGGAG 1050
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35 GCCGTGCACA GGGTGTACG TTGCAACACC TGCCTGAAAC CGAACTGCCC 1250
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45 AATACACTAC ATGGCGTGAT TTCATATGCG CGATTGCTGA TCCCCATGTG 1400
TATCACTGGC AAAGTGTGAT GGACGACACC GTCAGTTCGT CCGTCGCGCA 1450
50 GGCTCTCGAT GAGCTGATGC TTTGGGCCGA GGAAGTCCGGC 1500
ACCTCGTGCA CGCGGATTTC GGCTCCAACA ATGTCCTGAC GGACAATGGC 1550
CGCATAACAG CGGTCATTGA CTGGAGCGAG GCGATGTTTCG GGGATTCCCA 1600
60 ATACGAGGTC GCCAACATCT TCTTCTGGAG GCCGTGGTTG GCTTGTATGG 1650
AGCAGCAGAC GTAATTTCGAG CGGAGGCATC CGGAGCTTGC AGGATCGCCG 1700
65 CGGCTCCGGG CGTATATGCT CCGCATTGGT CTTGACCAAC TCTATCAGAG 1750

CTTGGTTGAC GGCAATTTTCG ATGATGCAGC TTGGGCGCAG GGTGCATGCG 1800
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5 CGCAGAAGCG CGGCCGTCTG GACCGATGGC TGTGTAGAAG TACTCGCCGA 1900
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10 GATGCCGACC GAAGGATCCC CGGGGAATTC AATCGATGGC CGCCATGGCC 2000
CAACTTGTTT ATTGCAGCTT ATAATGGTTA CAAATAAAGC AATAGCATCA 2050
15 CAAATTTTAC AAATAAAGCA TTTTTTTTAC TGCATTCTAG TTGTGGTTTG 2100
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45 GCCTCGGCCT CTGAGCTATT CCAGAAGTAG TGAGGAGGCT TTTTGGAGG 2550
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50 AACGCGGATT CCCCCTGCCA AGAGTCAGGT AAGTACCGCC TATAGAGTCT 2650
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15 TGGCGCCTGA TCGGTATTT TCTCCTTACG CATCTGTGCG GTATTTTACA 4350
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5 CCCTTTTTTG CGGCATTTTG CCTTCCTGTT TTTGCTCACC CAGAAACGCT 5350

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10 TCGAACTGGA TCTCAACAGC GGTAAGATCC TTGAGAGTTT TCGCCCCGAA 5450

15 GAACGTTTTT CAATGATGAG CACTTTTAAA GTTCTGCTAT GTGGCGCGGT 5500

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20 ATTCTCAGAA TGA CTGTTGGTT GAGTACTCAC CAGTCACAGA AAAGCATCTT 5600

ACGGATGGCA TGACAGTAAG AGAATTATGC AGTGCTGCCA TAACCATGAG 5650

25 TGATAACACT GCGGCCAACT TACTTCTGAC AACGATCGGA GGACCGAAGG 5700

30 AGCTAACCGC TTTTTTGAC AACATGGGGG ATCATGTAAC TCGCCTTGAT 5750

CGTTGGGAAC CGGAGCTGAA TGAAGCCATA CCAAACGACG AGCGTGACAC 5800

35 CACGATGCCA GCAGCAATGG CAACAACGTT GCGCAAATA TTA ACTGGCG 5850

AACTACTTAC TCTAGCTTCC CGGCAACAAT TAATAGACTG GATGGAGGCG 5900

GATAAAGTTG CAGGACCACT TCTGCGCTCG GCCCTTCCGG CTGGCTGGTT 5950

45 TATTGCTGAT AAATCTGGAG CCGGTGAGCG TGGGTCTCGC GGTATCATTG 6000

CAGCACTGGG GCCAGATGGT AAGCCCTCCC GTATCGTAGT TATCTACACG 6050

50 ACGGGGAGTC AGGCAACTAT GGATGAACGA AATAGACAGA TCGCTGAGAT 6100

AGGTGCCTCA CTGATTAAGC ATTGGTAACT GTCAGACCAA GTTTACTCAT 6150

ATATACTTTA GATTGATTTA AAACCTCATT TTTAATTTAA AAGGATCTAG 6200

60 GTGAAGATCC TTTTGTGATA TCTCATGACC AAAATCCCTT AACGTGAGTT 6250

TTCGTTCCAC TGAGCGTCAG ACCCCGTA GA AAAGATCAAA GGATCTTCTT 6300

65 GAGATCCTTT TTTTCTGCGC GTAATCTGCT GCTTGCAAAC AAAAAACCA 6350

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5 TCCGAAGGTA ACTGGCTTCA GCAGAGCGCA GATACCAAAT ACTGTCTTTC 6450
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10 ACATACCTCG CTCTGCTAAT CCTGTTACCA GTGGCTGCTG CCAGTGGCGA 6550
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15 CGCAGCGGTC GGGCTGAACG GGGGGTTCGT GCACACAGCC CAGCTTGGAG 6650
CGAACGACCT ACACCGAACT GAGATACCTA CAGCGTGAGC ATTGAGAAAG 6700
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25 GGGTCGGAAC AGGAGAGCGC ACGAGGGAGC TTCCAGGGGG AAACGCCTGG 6800
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30 TTTGTGATGC TCGTCAGGGG GCGGAGCCT ATGGAAAAAC GCCAGCAACG 6900
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35 TTTCTGCGT TATCCCCTGA TTCTGTGGAT AACCGTATTA CCGCCTTTGA 7000
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45 CGTTGGCCGA TTCATTAATC CAGCTGGCAC GACAGGTTTC CCGACTGGAA 7150
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50 CACCCCAGGC TTTACACTTT ATGCTTCCGG CTCGTATGTT GTGTGGAATT 7250
55 GTGAGCGGAT AACAAATTCA CACAGGAAAC AGCTATGACC ATGATTACGA 7300
ATTAA 7305
60

CLAIMS

1. A DNA construct comprising a transcriptional initiation site, a transcriptional termination site, a selectable gene, a product gene
5 provided 3' to the selectable gene, a transcriptional regulatory region regulating transcription of both the selectable gene and the product gene, the selectable gene being positioned within an intron having a splice donor site 5' of the intron, which splice donor site regulates expression of the product gene using the transcriptional
10 regulatory region.
2. The DNA construct of claim 1 wherein the splice donor site comprises an efficient splice donor sequence.
- 15 3. The DNA construct of claim 2 wherein the splice donor site comprises a consensus splice donor sequence.
4. The DNA construct of claim 2 wherein the splice donor site comprises the sequence GACGTAAGT.
20
5. The DNA construct of claim 1 wherein the selectable gene is an amplifiable gene.
6. The DNA construct of claim 5 wherein the amplifiable gene is DHFR.
25
7. The DNA construct of claim 1 wherein the transcriptional regulatory region comprises a promoter and an enhancer.
8. A vector comprising the DNA construct of claim 1.
30
9. The vector of claim 8 wherein the selectable gene of the DNA construct is an amplifiable gene.
10. The vector of claim 8 that is capable of replication in a eukaryotic
35 host.
11. A eukaryotic host cell comprising the vector of claim 10.
12. A eukaryotic host cell comprising the DNA construct of claim 5.
40
13. The host cell of claim 11 wherein the vector is introduced into the host cell by electroporation.
14. A eukaryotic host cell comprising the DNA construct of claim 1
45 integrated into a chromosome of the host cell.

15. The host cell of claim 14 that is a mammalian cell.
16. A method for producing a product of interest comprising culturing the host cell of claim 11 so as to express the product gene and recovering the product from the host cell culture.
17. The method of claim 16 further comprising recovering the product from the culture medium.
18. The method of claim 16 wherein the selectable gene is an amplifiable gene and the splice donor site comprises an efficient splice donor sequence.
19. A method for producing a product of interest comprising culturing the host cell of claim 12 so as to express the product gene in a selective medium comprising an amplifying agent for sufficient time to allow amplification to occur, and recovering the product.
20. A method for producing eukaryotic cells having multiple copies of a product gene comprising transforming eukaryotic cells with the DNA construct of claim 5, growing the cells in a selective medium comprising an amplifying agent for a sufficient time for amplification to occur, and selecting cells having multiple copies of the product gene.
21. The method of claim 20 further comprising recovering from the selected cells the product of interest.

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FIG. 1A

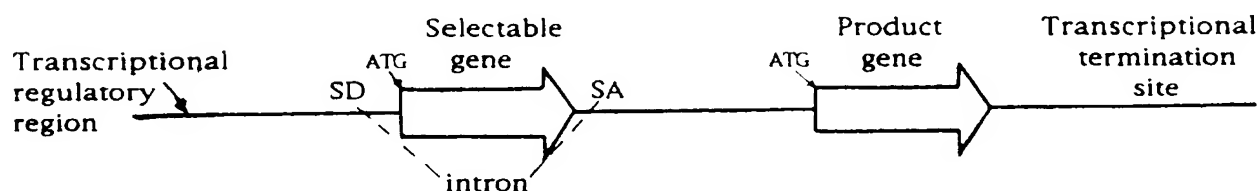
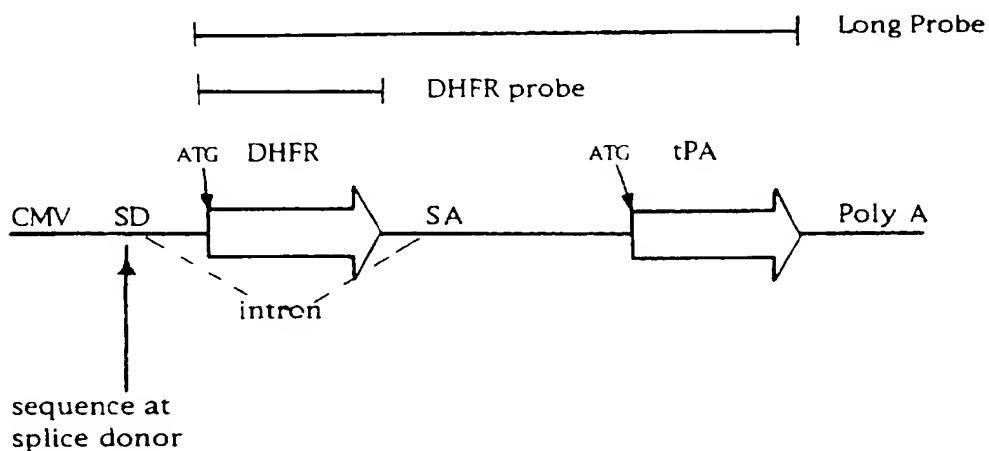
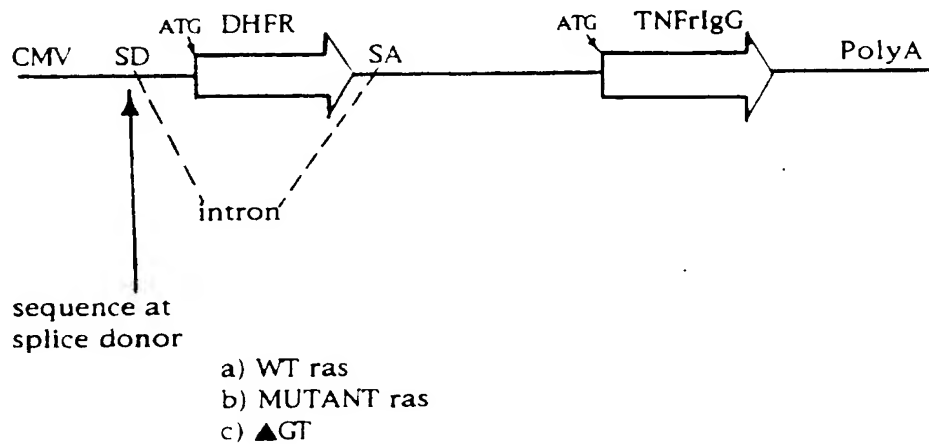


FIG. 1B



- a) WT ras (efficient SD)
 b) MUTANT ras (less efficient SD)
 c) Δ GT (inefficient SD)

FIG. 1C



- a) WT ras
 b) MUTANT ras
 c) Δ GT

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FIG. 1D

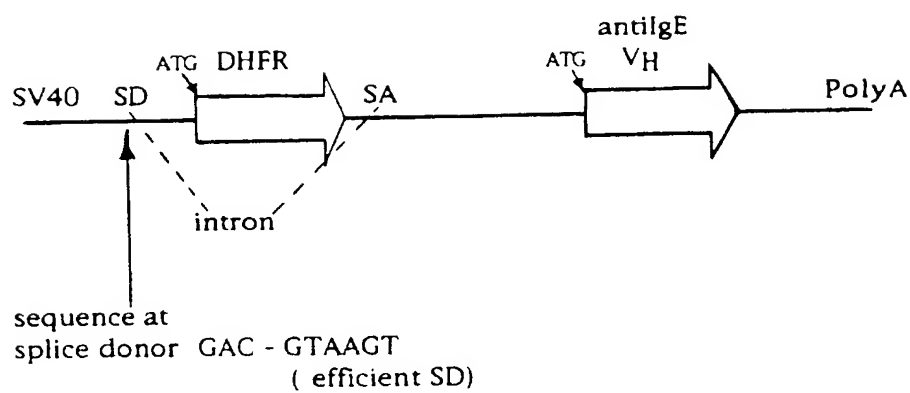
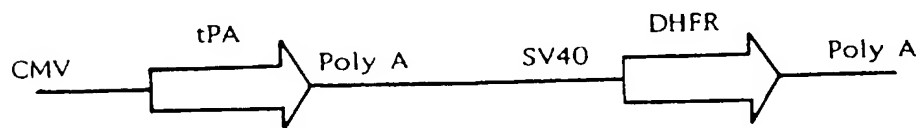


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3A

```

aluI
sstI
sacI
hgiJII
hgiAI/aspHI
ec1136II
bsp1286
bsiHKA1
bmyI
banII
taqI
1 TTGAGCTCG CCCGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAAT AGTAATCAAT TAGGGGGTCA TTAGTTCATA GGGCATATAT GGAGTTCGC GTTACATAAC
AAGCTCGAGC GGGCTGTAAC TAATAACTGA TCAATAATTA TCATTAGTTA ATGCCCCCAGT AATCAAGTAT CGGGTATATA CCTCAAGGCG CAATGTATTG

          thal
          fnuDII/mvnI
          bstUI
          bsh1236I
          acil maelII
          bslI

          rmaI      tru9I
          maeI      mseI
          speI      asel/asnI/vspl
          acil      acilI
          bglI bstNI
          sau96I
          haeIII/palI
          asuI apyI[dcM+]
          101 TTACGGTAA TGGCCCGCCT GGCTGACCG CCAACGACCC CCGCCCATTTG ACGTCAATAA TGACGTATGT TCCCATAGTA ACGCAATAG GGACTTTCCA
          AATGCCATTT ACCGGGCGGA CCGACTGGCG GGTGTCTGGG GCGGGGTAACT TGCAGTTATT ACTGCATACA AGGGTATCAT TCGCGTTATC CCTGAAAGGT

          maeII
          hinII/acyI
          ahaII/bsaHI
          aatII
          bglI
          201 TTGAGGTCAA TGGGTGGAGT ATTTACGGTA AACTGCCCCAC TTGGCAGTAC ATCAAGTGTA TCATATGCCA AGTAGCCCC CTATTGACGT CAATGACGGT
          AACTGCAGTT ACCACCTCA TAAATGCCAT TTGACGGGTG AACCGTCATG TAGTTCACAT AGTATACGGT TCATGCGGGG GATAACTGCA GTTACTGCCA

          maeII
          hinII/acyI
          ahaII/bsaHI
          aatII
          rsaI
          csp6I
          ndel
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          TTTACCGGCG GGACCGTAAT ACGGGTCATG ACGGGTGAATA CCCTGAAAGG ATGAACCGTC ATGTAGATGC ATAATCAGTA GCGATAATGG TACCCTACG

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          mvaI
          ecorII
          dsav
          acil
          bglI dsav
          sau96I bstNI
          haeIII/palI
          asuI apyI[dcM+]
          bsrI nlaiII
          301 AAATGGCCCG CTGGGCATTA TGCCCGATTA TGCCCGATTA TGGGACTTTCC TACTTGGCAG TACATCTACG TATTAGTCAT CGCTATTACC ATGTGATGC
          TTTACCGGCG GGACCGTAAT ACGGGTCATG ACGGGTGAATA CCCTGAAAGG ATGAACCGTC ATGTAGATGC ATAATCAGTA GCGATAATGG TACCCTACG

          nlaiII
          styI
          ncoI
          dsal hphI acil
          bsaJI sfaNI

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FIG. 3C

```

      tfil
      aciI
      thaI hinfI
      fnuDII/mvnI
      bstUI
      bsh1236I
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      AACCTTGGCG CTAAGGGGCA CCGTTCTCAC GACATTCTATG CCGGATATCT CGCTATTCTC CTAAATAGG GCGACGGTA GTACCAAGCT GGTAACTTGA

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      bbvI
      nspBII
      aciI
      nlaIII
      taqI
      mnlI
      bsmAI
      csp6I
      scfI
      rsaI
      csp6I
      bsh1236I
      pflMI
      bslI
      sfaNI
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      CGTAGCAGCG GCACAGGGGT TTATACCCCT AACCGTTCTT GCCTCTGGAT GCGACGGGAG GCGAGTCCTT GCGCAAGTTC ATGAAGGTTT CTACTGGTG

      bsrBI
      aciI
      xmnI
      mnlI
      ddel
      asp700
      scaI
      rsaI
      csp6I
      mluI
      bsh1236I
      thaI
      fnuDII/mvnI
      bstUI
      bsh1236I

      scrFI
      mvaI
      ecorII
      dsav
      bstNI
      apyI[dcn+]
      sexAI
      tfil
      hinfI
      alwNI
      hphI
      mboII
      taqI
      msel
      tru9I
      msel
      ahaIII/draI
      asel/asnI/vspI
      CTTTAAAGGA CAGAATTAT
      TTCCTAGCTG GAAATTTCTT GTCTTAATTA

      aluI
      sstI
      sacI
      hgiJII
      hgiAI/aspHI
      ecl136II
      bsp1286
      bsiHKAII
      bmyI
      banII
      bslI
      mnlI
      bstXI
      foki
      sfanI
      msel
      tru9I
      mspI
      hpaII
      bsaWI
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```

FIG. 3D

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 GTTCATTTC A TCTGTACCAA ACCTATCAGC CTCCGTCAAG ACAAATGGTC CTTCGGTACT TAGTTGGTCC GGTGGAACTT GAGAAACACT GTTCTTAGTA
 accI nlaIII mnlI
 haeIII/palI haeI
 scrFI mvaI ecorII dsav bstNI nlaIII bstNI ddeI apyI[dcM+] hinfI maeIII alwI[dam-] dpnII[dam-]
 mboI/ndeII[dam-] dpnI[dam+] nlaIII
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 apoI maeIII
 afillI
 hinfI/acyI scrFI
 ahaII/bsaHI mvaI
 scrFI ecorII
 mvaI ecorII dsav
 ecorII sau96I
 dsav avaiI
 bstNI bslI asuI mnlI
 apyI[dcM+] mnlI bstNI
 bsaJI hgaI ddeI apyI[dcM+] mnlI
 1301 AAAGGCATCA AGTATAAGTT TGAAGTCTAC GAGAAGAAAG ACTAACAGGA AGATGCTTTC AAGTTCTCTG CTCCTCTCTT AAAGCTATGC ATTTTATAA
 TTTCGGTAGT TCATATTCAA ACTTCAGATG CTCTTCTTTC TGATTGTCTT TCTACGAAAG TTCAAGAGAC GAGGGGAGG ATTCGATACG TAAAAATATT
 sfaNI accI mboII
 scrFI mboII
 sfaNI
 ppul0I
 nsil/avaIII
 1401 GACCATGGGA CTTTGTCTGG CTTTAGACCC CTTTGGCTTC GTTAGAACGC GGCTACAATT AATACATAAC CTTATGTATC ATACACATAG ATTTAGGTGA
 CTGGTACCCT GAAAACGACC GAAATCTGGG GGAACCGAAG CAATCTTGG CCGATGTAA TTATGTATTG GAATACATAG TATGTGTATC TAAATCCACT
 bsaJI
 styI
 ncoI
 dsaI
 bsaJI
 styI
 bsaJI
 bshl236I aseI/asnI/vspI
 bstUI mseI
 fnuDII/mvnI tru9I
 fnu4HI
 aciI
 thalI
 maeIII
 hphI

[illegible]

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 3F

bspMI
 nlaIV
 hgiCI
 bsaI
 bsp1286
 bmyI
 alwNI csp6I ddeI
 sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 asuI rsaI
 eco0109I/draII
 bspMI
 sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 asuI maeII
 scrFI
 mvaI haeIII/palI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI bsaI
 bsaJI bbrPI
 apyI(dcm+)
 1901 GGGGACCT GCCAGCAGGC CCTGTACTTC TCAGATTTCG TGTGCAGTG CCCCGAAGGA TTTGCTGGGA AGTGCTGTGA AATAGATACC AGGCCACGT
 CCCCCGTGGA CGGTGCTCCG GGACATGAAG AGTCTAAAGC ACACGGTCAC GGGGCTTCCT AACGACCCCT TCACGACACT TTATCTATGG TCCCGGTGCA
 scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 bsaJI
 sau96I
 avaII
 asuI
 mnII apyI(dcm+) aluI bmyI maeII nspBII acII bsaI alw44I/snoI fnu4HI asuI bslI
 2001 GCTACGAGGA CCAGGCATC AGCTACAGGG GCACGTGGAG CACAGCGGAG AGTGGCGCG AGTGACACCAA CTGGAACACG AGCGCGTTGG CCCAGAAGCC
 CGATGCTCCT GGTCCCGTAG TCGATGTCCC CGTGACCTC GTGTGGCTC TCACCGCGGC TCACGTGGTT GACCTGTGCG TCGCGCAACC GGTCTTCGG
 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV hgiAI/aspHI
 nari bsp1286
 pmlI hgiAI/aspHI kasi bsiHKAI
 eco72I hinII/acyI
 bsaAI bsp1286 hgiCI bmyI
 bbrPI bsiHKAI haeII apaII/snoI
 asuI sfanI scfI bsp1286 bmyI acII bsaI alw44I/snoI fnu4HI asuI bslI
 mnII apyI(dcm+) aluI bmyI maeII nspBII ahaII/bsaI bsrI bbvI bsh1236I bslI
 2001 GCTACGAGGA CCAGGCATC AGCTACAGGG GCACGTGGAG CACAGCGGAG AGTGGCGCG AGTGACACCAA CTGGAACACG AGCGCGTTGG CCCAGAAGCC
 CGATGCTCCT GGTCCCGTAG TCGATGTCCC CGTGACCTC GTGTGGCTC TCACCGCGGC TCACGTGGTT GACCTGTGCG TCGCGCAACC GGTCTTCGG
 pleI scrFI
 bsmAI mvaI
 taqI(dam-) ecorII
 sau3AI hinFI dsav
 mboI/ndeII(dam-) bstNI
 dpnI(dam+) apyI(dcm+) tru9I
 dpnII(dam-) bsaJI maeII msel
 2101 CTACAGCGGG CGGAGGCCAG ACGCCATCAG GCTGGGCTG GGAACCCACA ACTACTGCAG AAACCCAGAT CGAGACTCAA AGCCCTGGTG CTACGTCTTT
 GATGTGCCCC GCCTCCGGTC TCGGGTAGTC CGACCCGGAC CCCTTGGTGT TGATGACGTC TTTGGGTCTA GCTCTGAGTT TCGGGACAC GATGCAGAA

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FIG. 3G

fnu4HI
 bbvI
 aluI
 rsaI
 csp6I ddeI
 aciI
 2201 AAGCGGGGA AGTACAGCTC AGAGTTCTGC AGCACCCTTG CCTGCTCTGA GGGAAACAGT GACTGCTACT TTGGGAATGG GTCAGCCTAC CGTGGCAGCG
 TCCGCCCTT TCATGTCGAG TCTCAAGAGC TCGTGGGAC GGACGAGACT CCTTTGTCA CTGACGATGA AACCTTACC CAGTCGGATG GCACCGTGG
 scrFI
 pflMI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 bsII
 apyI(dcm+) haeIII/palI
 bsp1286 sau96I
 bmyI alwNI asuI
 bsrI bsaJI bsrI
 2301 ACAGCCTCAC CGAGTCGGGT GCCTCTGCTC TCCCGTGGAA TTCCATGATC CTGATAGGCA AGGTTTACAC AGCACAAGAAC CCCAGTCCCC AGGCACTGGG
 TGTCGAGTG GCTCAGCCCA CGGAGGACCG AGGGCACCTT AAGGTACTAG GACTATCCGT TCCAAATGTG TCGTGTCTTG GGTGTCACGGG TCCGTGACCC
 nlaIV
 hgiCI
 banI maeII
 scrFI
 mvaI
 pmlI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 pflMI
 bsaAI
 tfiI
 hinfI
 mspI
 hpaI
 2401 CCTGGGCAAA CATAATTACT GCCGGAATCC TGATGGGAT GCCAGCCCT GGTGCCACGT GCTGAAGAAC CGCAGGCTGA CTGGGAGTA CTGTGATGTG
 GGACCCGTTT GTATTAAATGA CGGCCTTAGG ACTACCCCTA CGGTTCGGGA CCACGCTGCA CGACTTCTTG CGTCCGACT GCACCCCTCAT GACACTACAC
 rsaI
 mboII
 eco57I aciI
 maeII
 scaI
 csp6I
 bsp1286
 bmyI
 banII
 mnlI sapI
 sfaNI
 mnlI
 ddeI
 rsaI
 bsmAI
 fnu4HI
 aciI ddeI
 bspMI haeIII/palI csp6I
 2501 CCCTCCTGCT CCACCTGGG CCTGAGACAG TACAGCCAGC CTCAGTTTCG CATCAAGGA GGGCTCTTCG CCGACATCGC CTCCCACCCC TGGCAGGCTG
 GGGAGGACGA GGTGACGCC GGACTCTGTC ATGTGCGTGC GAGTCAAGC GTAGTTTCCT CCGAGAAGC GGCTGTAGCG GAGGTGGG ACCGTCCGAC
 apyI(dcm+) fnu4HI
 bsaJI
 bsII
 bsrI
 bmyI
 bsp1286
 dsav
 ecorII
 mvaI
 scrFI

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FIG. 3H

```

mspI      scrFI      mval      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      apyI[dcM+]
hpaII
bslI
scrFI
nciI      nlaIV
dsav      cauII      bsrBI      bslI      aciI      aluI      tfil      aciI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
bslI      mnlI      mnli      bslI      cauII      bslI      bsaJI      alwNI      hinfi      fnu4HI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
2601 CCATCTTTGC CAAGCACAGG AGGTGCGCCG GAGAGCGGTT CCTGTGCGGG GGCACTACTCA TCAGCTCCTG CTGGAATTCTC TCTGCCGCCC ACTGCTTCCA
GGTAGAAACG GTTCGTGTCC TCCAGCGGCG CTCTCGCAA GGACACGCCC CCGTATGAGT AGTCGAGGAC GACCTAAGAG AGACGGCGGG TGACGAAGGT

mspI      scrFI      mval      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      apyI[dcM+]
hpaII
bslI
scrFI
nciI      nlaIV
dsav      cauII      bsrBI      bslI      aciI      aluI      tfil      aciI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
bslI      mnlI      mnli      bslI      cauII      bslI      bsaJI      alwNI      hinfi      fnu4HI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
2701 GGAGAGGTTT CCGCCCCACC ACCTGACGGT GATCTTGGGC AGAATATACC GGTGTGTCCT TGGCGAGGAG GAGCAGAAAT TTGAAGTCGA AAAATACATT
CCTCTCCAAA GCGGGGGTGG TGGACTGCCA CTAGAACCCG TCTTGTATGG CCCACCAGGG ACCGCTCCTC CTCGTCTTTA AACTTCAGCT TTTTATGTAA

mspI      scrFI      mval      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      apyI[dcM+]
hpaII
bslI
scrFI
nciI      nlaIV
dsav      cauII      bsrBI      bslI      aciI      aluI      tfil      aciI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
bslI      mnlI      mnli      bslI      cauII      bslI      bsaJI      alwNI      hinfi      fnu4HI      fnu4HI      apyI[dcM+]
2801 GTCCATAAGG AATTGATGA TGACACTTAC GACAATGACA TTGCGCTGCT GCAGCTGAAA TCAGATTCTT CCGCTGTGTC CCAGGAGAGC AGCGTGTGTC
CAGGTATTCC TTAAGTACT ACTGTGAATG CTGTTACTGT AACGCGACGA CGTCGACTTT AGCCTAAGCA GGGGACACG GGTCTCTCTG TCGCACCAGG

```


FIG. 31

FIG. 3I

```
alul  
sstI  
sacI  
hgiJII  
hgiAI/aspHI  
ecLI36II  
bspI286  
bsiHKA I  
bmyI mspI  
banII hpaII nlaIII bsmAI  
draIII bslI bsaJI aciI bsgI aluI hpaII  
GCACGTGCTG CCTTCCCCCG GCGGACCTGC AGCTGCCGA CTGGACGGAG TGTGAGCTCT CCGGCTACGG CAAGCATGAG GCCTTGCTTC CTTTCTATTTC  
CGTGACACAC GGAAGGGGGC CGCCTGGACG TCGACGGCCT GACCTGCCTC ACACCTCGAGA GGCCGATGCC GTTCGTACTC CGGAACACAG GAAAGATAAG
```

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FIG. 3J

```

scrFI      mspI      hpaII      xmaI/pspAI      nlaIV
nciI      dsav      cauII      smaI      scrFI      nciI
                                     dsav      cauII      isaI      styI      maeIII      nspl
                                     bsaJI      csp6I      bsaJI      rmaI      hinfi      nsphi
sfaNI      nspBII      haeIII/palI      foki      avai      bsp1407I      bstEII      maeI      bsrI      maeIII      nlaIII
3201 TGGTGGGCAT CATCAGCTGG GGCCTGGGCT GTGGACAGAA GGATGTCCCG GGTGTGTACA CCAAGGTTAC CAACTACCTA GACTGGATTC GTGACACAT
ACCACCCGTA GTAGTCGACC CCGACCCGGA CACCTGTCTT CCTACAGGCG CCACACATGT GGTTCCAATG GTTGATGGAT CTGACCTAAG CACTGTGTGA
                                     mboII
scrFI      aciI      earI/ksp632I
mvaI      sau3AI      mnlI
ecoRII      mboI/ndelII[dam-]
dsav      dpnI[dam+]      mboII
bstNI      mnlI      pleI      alwI[dam-]      mboII      bpuAI      hinPI
                                     bstVI/xhoII      mboII      bbsI      hhaI/cfoI      scfI
mcrI      maeIII      mnlI      pleI      hinfi      bbsI      mboII      bbsI      hhaI/cfoI      scfI
3301 GCGACCGTGA CCAGGAACAC CCGACTCCTC AAAGACAAAT GAGATCCCGC CTCTTCTTCT TCAGAGACA CTGCAAGGC GCAGTGCTTC TCTACAGACT
CGCTGGCACT GGTCTTGTG GGCTGAGGAG TTTTCGTTTA CTCTAGGCGG GAGAGAGA AGTCTTCTGT GACGTTTCCG CGTCACGAAG AGATGTCTGA
                                     bsmAI      mboII
gsul/bpmI      aciI      aciI      bsaI      scfI      mnlI      earI/ksp632I      tthlIII/aspI
3401 TCTCCAGACC CACCACACCG CAGAAGCGGG ACCGAGACCT ACAGAGAGG GAGAGGTGCA TTTTCCCAGA TACTTCCAT TTTGGAGTTT TTCAGGACTT
ACAGGTCTGG GTGGTGTGGC GTCTTCGCCC TGCTCTGGGA TGCTCTCTCC CTCTCTACGT AAAGGGTCT ATGAAGGTA AACCTTCAA AGTCTCTGAA
                                     scrFI
                                     mvaI      mvaI      ecoRII
                                     dsav      dsav      bstNI      bsaJI
mboII      bpuAI      bsmI      rmaI      gsul/bpmI      mnlI      bsaJI      bsaJI      taqI
bbsI      nlaIII      maeI      mnlI      apyI[dcm+]      mnlI      apyI[dcm+]      apoI      clalI/bsp106
3501 GGTCTGATTT CAGGATATCT TGTCAGATGG GAAGACATGA ATGCACACTA GCCTCTCCAG GAATGCTCC TCCCTGGCA GAATGGGGG GAATTCATC
CCAGACTAA GTCCATATGAG ACAGTCTACC CTCTGTACT TACGTGTGAT CGAGAGGTC CTTACGGAGG AGGACCCGT CTTACCCCC CTTAAGTTAG

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FIG. 3K

[illegible]

FIG. 3L

[illegible]

BNSDOCID: <WO_9604391A1_1_>

FIG. 3N

FIG. 3N

4801	GCCGATTTCG GCCTATTGGT TAAAAAATGA GCTGATTATA CAAJAAATTTA ACGCGAATTT TAACAAAATA TTAAAGCTTTA CAATTTTATG GTGCACCTCTC CGGTAAAGC CGGATAACCA ATTTTTACT CGACTAAATT GTTTTTAAAT TGCGCTTAAA ATTGTTTAT AATTGCCAAT GTTAAAAATAC CACGTGAGAG	tru9I msel haeIII/palI aluI tru9I msel apoI bsh1236I sspl msei	thaI fnuDII/mvnI tru9I apoI tru9I msel bstUI msei	maeII psp1406I tru9I msei	hgai/aspHI bsp1286 bsiHKA I bmyI ddeI apaLI/snoI alw44I/snoI
4901	AGTACAATCT GCTCTGATGC CGCATAGTTA AGCCAATCC GCPATCGCTA CGTCACTGGG TCATGGCTGC GCCCGCAC CCGCCAACAC CCGCTGACGC TCATGTTAGA CGAGACTACG GCGTATCAAT TCGTTGAGG CGATAGCGAT GCACTGACCC AGTAGCGACG CGGGGCTGTG GGCGGTTGTG	rsaI csp6I sfaNI tru9I msel aciI	maeIII fnu4HI nlaIII hhaI/cfoI bsaAI tthl11I/aspl bbvI	hinPI fnu4HI	nspBII bsh1236I aciI hgaI
5001	GCCTGACGG GTTGTCTGC TCCGGGCATC CGCTTACAGA CAAGCTGTGA CCGTCTCCGG GAGCTGCATG TGTCAGAGGT TTTCACCGTC ATCACCGAAA CGGACTGCC CGAACAGACG AGGCCGCTAG CGGAATGTCT GTTCGACACT GGCAGAGGCC CTGACAGCTAC ACAGTCTCCA AAAGTGCGAG TAGTGGCTTT	drdI cauII aciI dsav foki	maeIII bsmAI aluI bsII cauII aluI nlaIII	mnlI bbvI	hphI
5101	CGCGGAGGC AGTATTCTTG AAGACGAAAG GGCTCTGTGA TACGGCTATT TTTATAGTTT AATGTCATGA TAATAATGGT TTCTTAGAGC TCAGGTGGCA GCCTGCTCC TCATAAGAAC TTCTGCTTTC CCGGAGCACT ATGCGGATAA AAATATCCAA TTACAGTACT ATTATACCA AAGAACTGC AGTCCACCGT	mboII bpuAI bbsI	haeIII/palI sau96I asuI ecoO109I/draII	nlaIII rcal msei bspHI	hinII/acyI shaII/bsaHI aatII ddeI maeII

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FIG. 30

```

nlaIV
aciI
thai
fnuDI1/mvnI
bstUI
bsh1236I
hinPI
hhaI/cfoI

5201 CTTTTCGGG AAATGTGCGC GGAACCCCTA TTGTTTATT TTCTAAATA CATCAAATA TGPATCCGCT CATGAGACAA TAACCTGAT AAATGCTTCA
GAAAAGCCCC TTACACGCG CCTTGGGAT AAACAAATAA AAGATTTAT GTAAAGTTAT ACATAGGCGA GACTCTGTT ATTGGGACTA TTTACGAAGT

        rcaI
        bspHI
        bsrBI bsmAI
        aciI nlaIII

        fnu4HI
        aciI
        hphI

5301 ATAATATTGA AAAAGGAAGA GTATGAGTAT TCAACATTTT CCGTTCGCC TTATTCCCTT TTTTGGCGCA TTTTGCCTTC CTGTTTTTTC TCACCCAGAA
TATTATACT TTTTCTTCT CATACATATA AGTGTAAAG GCACAGCGG AATAAGGAA AAAACGCCGT AAAACGGAAG GACAAAAACG AGTGGGTCTT

        hgiAI/aspHI
        bsp1286
        sau3AI bsiHKA1
        mboI/ndeII[dam-]
        dpnI[dam+] bmyI
        dpnII[dam-]

        eco57I
        apaLI/snoI
        bsrI dpnII[dam-]
        alwI[dam-]
        bstYI/xhoII
        hphI
        sfaNI mboII[dam-]
        alw4I/snoI maeII taqI alwI[dam-] aciI bstYI/xhoII

5401 ACCTGGTGA AGTAAAGA TGCTGAAGT CAGTGGGTG CACGAGTGG TTACATCGAA CTGATCTCA ACACGGTAA GATCCTTGAG AGTTTTGGC
TGGACCACT TTCATTTCT ACGACTTCTA GTCACCCAC GTGCTCACCC AATGACTT GACTAGAGT TGTCGCCATT CTAGGAATC TCAAAAGCGG

        maeII
        psp1406I
        xmnI
        asp700
        mboII

        hgiAI/aspHI
        bsp1286 tru9I
        bsiHKA1 msel
        bmyI ahaIII/draI
        hhaI/cfoI

        aciI
        nciI
        mspI
        hpaII
        dsav
        hinII/acyI
        hgaI cauII
        ahaII/bsaHI
        bclI mcrI fnu4HI
        scrFI

5501 CCGAAGAACG TTTTCCAATG ATGAGCACTT TTAAGTTCT GCTATGTGC CGGTATTAT CCCGTGATGA CGCGGGCAA GAGCAACTCG GTCGGCGCAT
GGCTTCTTC AAAAGGTTAC TACTCGTGAA AATTCAAGA CGATACACCG CGCCATAATA GGGCACTACT CGCGCCCGTT CTCGTTGAGC CAGCGGCGTA

        rsaI
        csp6I bsrI
        scaI hphI maeIII
        sfaNI foki nlaIII
        fnu4HI
        bbvI
        nlaIII

5601 ACACTATTCT CAGATGACT TGGTTGAGTA CTCACCACTC ACAGAAAAGC ATCTTACGGA TGGCATGACA GTAAGAGAAT TATGAGTGC TGCCATAACC
TGTGATAAGA GTCTTACTGA ACCAACTCAT GAGTGGTCAG TGCTTTTTCG TAGAATGCCT ACCGTACTGT CATCTCTTTA ATACGTCACG ACGGTATTGG

```

BNSDOCID <WO__9604391A1_1_>

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FIG. 3Q

```

        rmaI      sau3AI
sau3AI hphI      mboI/ndeII(dam-)
mboI/ndeII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)      dpmI(dam+)
dpmII(dam-)      dpmII(dam-)
        tru9I    bstYI/xhoII    alwI(dam-)
        mseI      alwI(dam-)      bstYI/xhoII
        ahaIII/draI    mseI    ahaIII/draI    maeI    mboII(dam-)
        nlaIII      rcaI      bspHI
        tru9I      maeII      tru9I      mseI
6201 CTCATATATA CTTTAGATTG ATTTAAACT TCATTTTAA TTTAAAGGA TCTAGGTGAA GATCCTTTT GATAATCTCA TGACCAAAAT CCCTTAACGT
GAGTATATAT GAAATCTAAC TAAATTTTGA AGTAAAAAT AAATTTTCT AGATCCACTT CTAGGAAAAA CTATTAGAGT ACTGGTTTTA GGAATTGCA

        sau3AI
mboI/ndeII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)      sau3AI
dpmII(dam-)      mboI/ndeII(dam-)      thaI
        bstYI/xhoII    dpmI(dam+)      fnuDII/mvnI
        sau3AI    alwI(dam-)      dpmII(dam-)      bstUI
        mboI/ndeII(dam-)      alwI(dam-)      bsh1236I
        dpmI(dam+)      mboII(dam-)      hinPI      fnu4HI
        dpmII(dam-)      bstYI/xhoII      hhaI/cfoI      bbvI
6301 GAGTTTTCGT TCCACTGAGC GTCAGACCCC GTAGAAAAA TCAAGGATC TTCTTGAGAT CCTTTTTTC TCGCGGTAAT CTGCTGCTTG CAAACAAAAA
CTCAAAAGCA AGGTGACTCG CAGTCTGGG CATCTTTCT AGTTTCTAG AAGAACTCTA GAAAAAAAG ACGGCATTGA GAGGACGAAC GTTTGTTTTT

        sau3AI
mboI/ndeII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)
dpmII(dam-)
        alwI(dam-)
        mspI      hpaII      aluI
        aciI      nspBII
        aciI      ACCACCGCT ACCAGCGGTG GTTTGTTTGC CGGATCAAGA GCTACCAACT CTTTTCCGA AGGTAAGTGG CTTACAGCAGA GCGCAGATAC CAAATACTGT
TTGGTGGCGA TGGTCGCCAC CAAACAAACG GCCTAGTTCT CGATGGTTGA GAAAAAGGCT TCCATTGACC GAAATCGTCT CCGCTCTATG GTTTATGACA
        aciI      mspI      hinPI
        aciI      nspBII      hpaII      aluI      maeIII      eco57I      hhaI/cfoI
6401 AACACCGCT ACCAGCGGTG GTTTGTTTGC CGGATCAAGA GCTACCAACT CTTTTCCGA AGGTAAGTGG CTTACAGCAGA GCGCAGATAC CAAATACTGT
TTGGTGGCGA TGGTCGCCAC CAAACAAACG GCCTAGTTCT CGATGGTTGA GAAAAAGGCT TCCATTGACC GAAATCGTCT CCGCTCTATG GTTTATGACA
        haeIII/palI
        haeI
        bslI      bslI      maeIII      bbvI      bsrI
        rmaI      maeI      bslI      bslI      maeIII      bbvI      bsrI
6501 CTTTCTAGTG TAGCCGTAGT TAGGCCACCA CTTCAAGAAC TCTGTAGCAC CGCTACATA CCTCGCTCTG CTAATCCTGT TACCAGTGGC TGCTGCCAGT
GGAAGATCAC ATCGGCATCA ATCCGGTGGT GAAGTTCTTG AGACATCGTG GCGGATGTAT GGAGCGAGAC GATTAGGACA ATGGTCAACG ACGACGGTCA

```

FIG. 3R

[illegible]

```
>length: 7360
```

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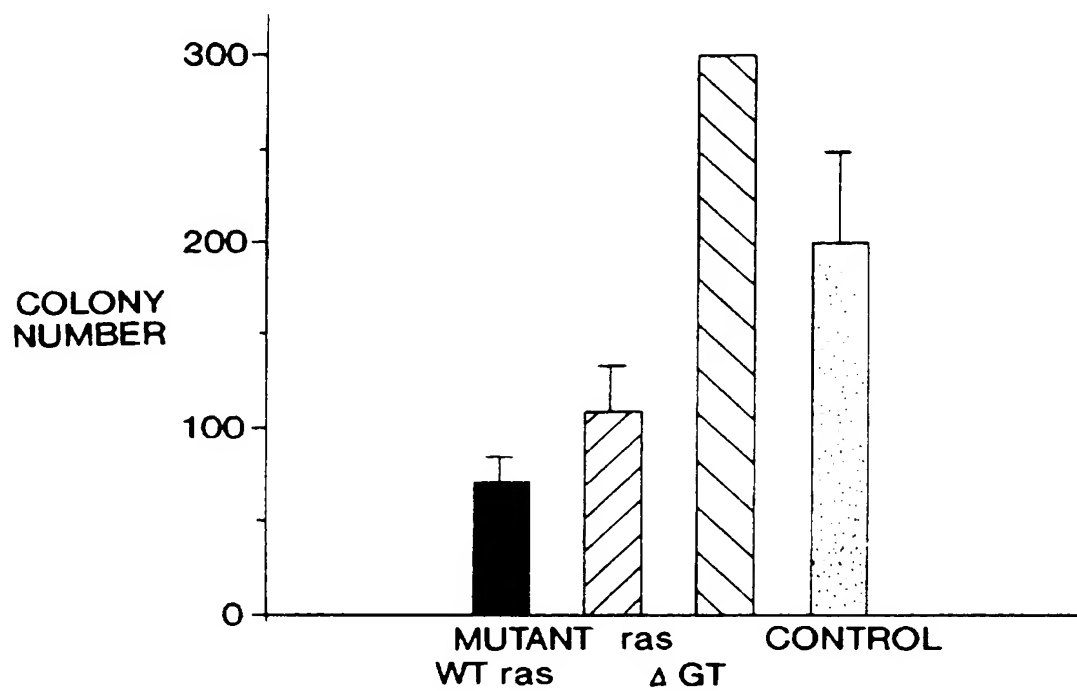


FIG. 4

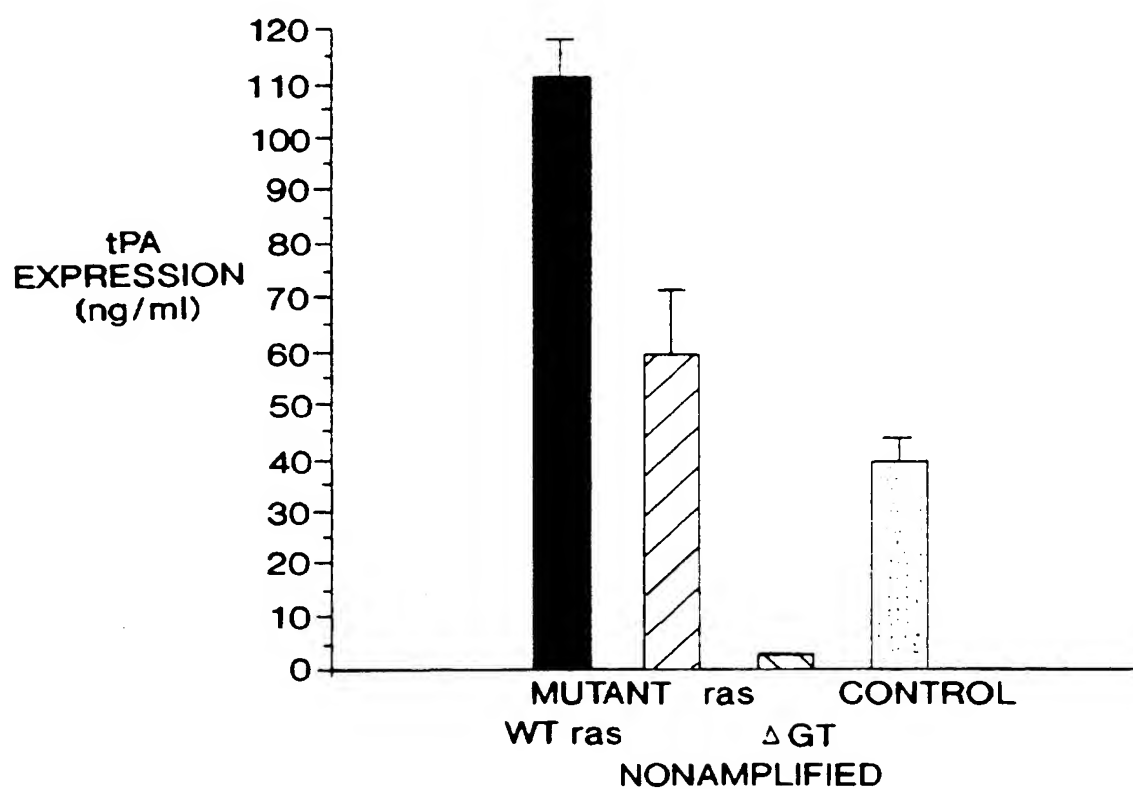


FIG. 5A

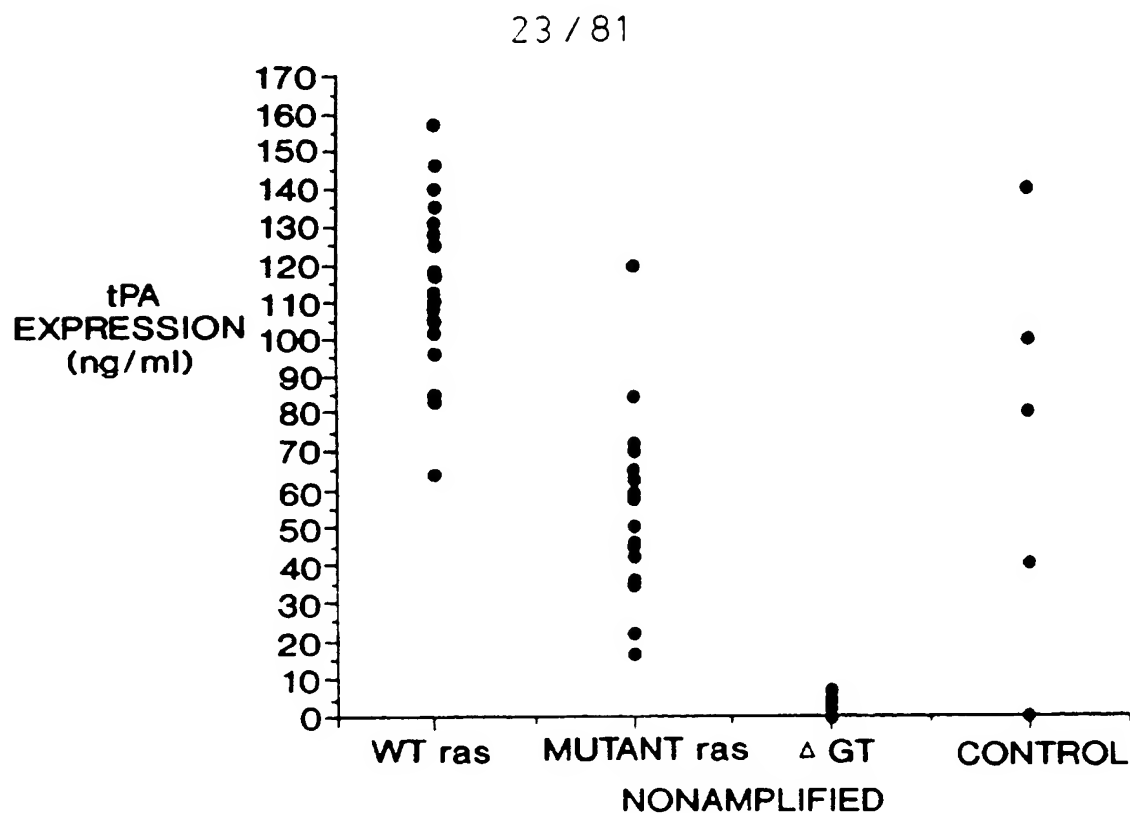


FIG. 5B

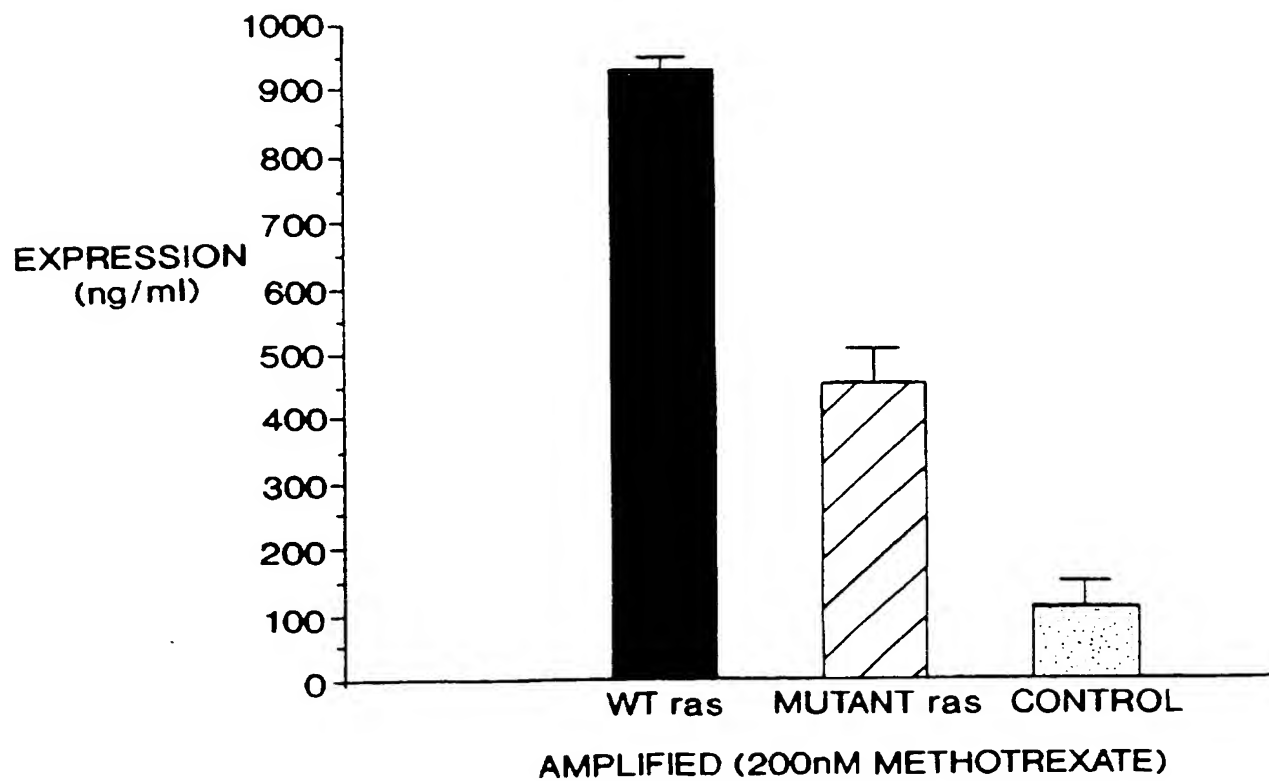


FIG. 5C

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FIG. 6A

```

1  TTCCGAGCTCG CCGGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAAT AGTAATCAAT TACGGGGTCA TTAGTTCATA GCCCATATAT GGAGTTCGCG GTTACATAAC
   AAGCTCGAGC GGGCTGTAAC TAATAACTGA TCAATAAATTA TCATTAGTTA ATGCCCCAGT AATCAAGTAT CGGTATATATA CCTCAAGGCG CAATGTATTG
   taqI
   rmaI   tru9I
   maeI   mseI
   speI   asel/asnI/vspI
   bslI
   aciI maeIII
   bsh1236I
   bstUI
   fnuDII/mvnI
   thaI

201 TTACGGTAA TGGCCCGCT GGCTGACCGC CCAACGACCC CCGCCCATTT AGTCAATAAA TGACGATGT TCCCATAGTA ACGCCAATAG GGACTTTCCA
   AATGCCATT ACCGGGCGGA CCGACTGGCG GGTGCTGGG GCGGGGTAAC TGCAGTTATT ACTGCATACA AGGTATCAT TCGGGTTATC CTGAAAGGT
   maeII
   hinII/acyI
   ahaII/bsaHI
   aatII
   bglI
   rsaI
   csp6I
   ndel
   maeII
   hinII/acyI
   ahaII/bsaHI
   aatII
   csp6I
   nlaIII
   styI
   ncoI
   dsal hphI aciI
   bsaJI sfaNI

301 AAATGGCCCG CCTGGCATTA TGCCCGAGTAC ATGACCTTAT GGGACTTTCC TACTGGCAG TACATCTACG TATTACTCAT CGCTATTACC ATGGTGATGC
   TTTACCGGC GGACCGTAAT ACGGTCATG TACTGGAATA CCTGAAAGG ATGAACCGTC ATGTAGATGC ATAAATCAGTA GCGATAATGG TACCACCTACG
   scrFI
   mvaI
   ecorII
   dsav
   aciI
   bglI bstNI
   sau96I
   haeIII/palI
   asuI apyI(dcm+)
   aciI
   maeII
   hinII/acyI
   ahaII/bsaHI
   aatII
   bglI
   rsaI
   csp6I
   ndel
   maeII
   hinII/acyI
   ahaII/bsaHI
   aatII
   csp6I
   nlaIII
   styI
   ncoI
   dsal hphI aciI
   bsaJI sfaNI

```

FIG. 6B

401 GGTTTTGGCA GTACATCAAT GGGCGTGGAT AGCGGTTTGA CTCACGGGGA TTTCCAAAGTC TCCACCCCAT TGACGTCAAT GGGAGTTTGT TTTGGCACCA
 CCAAAACCGT CATGTAGTTA CCGGCACCTA TCGCCAAACT GAGTGCCCTT AAAGGTTTCA AGGTGGGGTA ACTGCAGTTA CCTCAAACA AAACCGTGGT

501 AAATCAACGG GACTTTCCAA AATGTCGTAA CAACTCCGCC CCATTGACGC AAATGGGCGG TAGCGGTGTA CGGTGGGAGG TCTATATAG CAGAGCTCGT
 TTTAGTTGCC CTGAAAGGTT TTACAGCATT GTGAGGCGG GGTAACTGGG TTTACCGGCC ATCGCACAT GCCACCTCC AGATATATTC GTCTCGAGCA

601 TTAGTGAACC GTCAGATCGC CTGGAGAGCG CATCCAGCT GTTTGACCT CCATAGAAGA CACCGGACC GATCCAGCTT CGCGGCGG GAAAGGTGCA
 AATCACTTGG CAGCTAGCG GACCTCTGG GTAGTGCGA CAAAACTGGA GGTATCTTCT GTGGCCCTGG CTAGTCCGA GCGCGCGGCC CTGCCCACGT

Restriction Enzymes and Sites:
 maeII hinII/acyI nlaIV
 ahaII/bsaHI hgiCI
 aatII banI
 bsmAI
 rsal csp6I
 pleI
 hinfI
 aciI
 maeIII
 aciI
 hgaI
 csp6I
 rsal
 csp6I
 mnlI
 banII
 aluI
 sstI
 sacI
 hgiIII
 hgiAI/aspHI
 eclI36II
 bspI286
 bsiHKA
 bmyI
 haeIII/palI
 mcrI
 eagI/xmaIII/eclXI
 eaeI
 cfrI
 fnu4HI
 aciI
 thaI
 fnuDII/mvnl
 sacII/sstII
 nspBII
 kspI scrFI
 dsal nciI
 bglI bslI mspI
 sau3AI mnlI bstUI
 mboI/ndeII[dam-] hpaII
 dpnI[dam+] bsaJI dsav
 dpnII[dam-] bshI236I
 alwI[dam-] aciI caulI
 sau96I
 auaII
 asuI
 nlaIV
 scrFI
 nciI
 mspI
 hpaII
 mboII
 bpuAI
 dsav
 cauI
 bbsI
 mnlI
 esp3I
 scrFI
 mvaI bsmAI
 ecoRII
 dsav
 bstNI hinII/acyI
 apyI[dcM+]
 sau3AI gsuI/bpmI
 mboI/ndeII[dam-]
 dpnI[dam+] hgaI foki
 dpnII[dam-] ahaII/bsaHI

FIG. 6C

[illegible]

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FIG. 6D

```

1101 CAAGTAAAGT AGACATGGTT TGGATAGTCG GAGGACGTTT TGGTAACTGAG ACAAATGGTC CTCCGTCAGC ACCTATCAGC
    accI nlaIII mnlI apyI[dcM+] hinfI apyI[dcM+] hinfI maeIII alwI[dam-]
    haeIII/palI haeI nlaIII sau3AI
    scrFI mvaI mvaI ecorII dsav tfiI dsav pleI bstNI nlaIII bstNI ddeI dpmI[dam+]
    mboI/ndeII[dam-] dpmI[dam+]
    dpmI[dam-]
    GTTCATTCA TCTGTACCA TCTGTACCA ACCTATCAGC CTCCGTCAGC ACAAATGGTC CTCCGTCAGC GGTGGAATCT GAGAAACACT GTTCCTAGTA

1201 GCAGGAATTT GAAAGTGACA CGTTTTTCCC AGAAATTGAT TTGGGGAAT ATAAACCTCT CCCAGAATAC CCAGGCTCC TCTCTCAGGT CCAGGAGGAA
    apoI maeIII mnlI bsaJI hgaI ddeI apyI[dcM+]
    maeII aflIII mnlI bslI bslI asuI mnlI
    scrFI mvaI ecorII dsav bstNI bslI asuI mnlI
    ahaII/bsaHI mvaI ecorII dsav
    sau96I
    avall
    ppulOI
    nsII/avaIII

1301 AAAGGCATCA AGTATAAGTT TGAAGTCTAC GAGAAGAAAG ACTAACAGGA AGATGCTTTC AAGTTCTCTG CTCCCCTCCT AAAGCTATGC ATTTTATATA
    sfanI accI mboII mnlI aluI
    TTTCCGTAGT TCATATTCAA ACTTCAGATG CTCTTCTTTC TGATTGTCCT TCTACGAAAG TTCAAGAGAC GAGGGAGGA TTTCGATACG TAAAAATATT

1401 GACCATGGGA CTTTGTGCTG CTTAGACCC CTTTGGCTTC GTTAGAACGC GGCTACAATT AATACATAAC CTTATGTATC ATACACATAG ATTAGGTGA
    nlaIII styI ncoI dsal bsaJI
    fnu4HI aciI thal fnuDII/mvnI tru9I bstUI mseI
    bsh1236I aseI/asnI/vspI
    hphI
    CTGGTACCCT GAAAACGACC GAAATCTGGG GGAACCGAAG CAATCTTGGC CCGATGTAA TTATGTATTG GAATACATAG TAATGTATC TAAATCCACT

```

FIG. 6E

[illegible]

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 25)

eam11051
sau961

bsp1286
nlaIV
hgiCI
dsaI bmyI
bsaJI

maeIII mnlI nlaIII bani alwNI
CTTGTGACAC ACCTCCCCCA TGCCCCACGGT GCCCAGCACC TGAACCTCCTG GGAGGACCGT CAGTCTTCCT CTTCCCCCCA AAACCCCAAGG ATACCCCTTAT
GAACACTGTG TGGAGGGGGT ACGGGTGCCA CGGGTCGTGG ACTTGAGGAC CCTCCTGGCA GTCAGAAGGA GAAGGGGGGT TTTGGGGTTCC TATGGGAATA

sau961
nlaIV
avaII
asuI
mspI
hpaII
scrFI
nciI
dsav
cauII

maeII
pmlI
eco72I
mnlI bsaAI
ddeI maeIII
eco81I bbrPI
bsu36I/mstII/sauI

maeII
pmlI bsaJI bsrI
bpuAI bsaJI bsrI
bbsI avaI asuI
maeII
GGTGGTGGAC GTGAGCCACG AAGACCCCCGA GGTCCAGTTC AAGTGGTACG TGGACGGCGT GGAGGTGCAT
ACCCCTGAGG TCACGTGCGT
TGGGGACTCC AGTGCACGCA CCACCACCTG CACTCGGTGC TTCTGGGGCT CCAGGTCAAG TTCACCATGC ACCTGCCGCA CCTCCACGTA

acil
thaI
fnuDI1/mvnl
bstUI
bsh1236I
sacII/sstII
nspBII
kspI
dsaI
bsaJI
aciI

fnu4HI mnlI
CAAAGCCCGG GGAGGACGAG TTCAACAGCA CGTTCGGTGT GGTCAGCGTC CTCACCGTCC TGCACCAGGA CTGGCTGAAC GGCAAGGAGT
GTTTCGGGTC CCTCTCGTC AAGTGTGCGT GCAAGGCACA CCAGTCGCAG GAGTGGCAGG ACGTGGTCTT GACCGACTTG CCGTTCTCTCA

scrFI
mvaI bsrI
ecoRII
dsaV

mboII mboII
bpuAI earI/ksp632I
bbsI mnlI

scrFI
mvaI bsrI
ecoRII
dsaV

mnlI econI bstNI
hgaI hphI bslI apyI[dcn+]

rsal
csp6I

2601 AATGCCAAGA CAAAGCCCGG GGAGGACGAG TTCAACAGCA CGTTCGGTGT GGTCAGCGTC CTCACCGTCC TGCACCAGGA CTGGCTGAAC GGCAAGGAGT
TTACCGTCT GTTTCGGGTC CCTCTCGTC AAGTGTGCGT GCAAGGCACA CCAGTCGCAG GAGTGGCAGG ACGTGGTCTT GACCGACTTG CCGTTCTCTCA

FIG. 6I

```

      bsmAI      mnlI      taqI      avai      rsaI      csp6I      bslI
2701 ACAAGTGCAA GGTCTCCAAC AAGCCCTCTCC CAGCCCCCAT CGAGAAACC ATCTCCAAA CCAAGGACA GCCCGAGAA CCACAGGTGT ACACCTGCC
      TGTTCACGTT CCAGAGTTG TTTCGGGAGG GTCGGGGGTA GCTCTTTTGG TAGAGGTTTT GGTTCCTGT CCGGGCTCTT GGTGTCCACA TGTGGGACGG

      scrFI
      nciI
      mspI
      hpaII
      dsav
      caulI
      xmaI/pspAI
      smaI
      scrFI
      nciI
      dsav
      cauII
      bsaJI
      foki
      bslI avai mnlI
      CCCATCCCGG GAGGAGATGA CCAAGAACCA GGTCAAGCCTG ACCTGCCTGG TCAAGGCTT CTACCCGAGC GACATCGCCG TGGAGTGGGA GAGCAGCGGG
      GGTAGCGCC CTCCTCTACT GGTCTTGGT CCAGTCGGAC TGGACGGACC AGTTCCGAA GATGGGGTGG CTGTAGCGGC ACCTCACCCCT CTCGTCCGCC

      dsal      nspBII      fnu4HI      fnu4HI      bsaJI      bbvI      bbvI
      acil      dsal      bslI      bsaJI      nspBII      fnu4HI      fnu4HI
2801 CAGCCGGAGA ACAACTACAA CACCAGCCT CCCATGCTGG ACTCCGACGG CTCCTTCTTC CTCTACAGCA AGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGC AGGTGGCAGC
      GTCGGCCTCT TGTTCATGTT GTGGTGCGGA GGTACGACC TGAGGCTGCC GAGGAAGAAG GAGATGTCGT TCGAGTGGCA CCGTTCTCG TCCACCGTCG

      mspI      hpaII      pleI      nlaIII      hnlI      mnlI      aluI      bsaJI      bspMI      bbvI
      dsal      fnu4HI
2901 CAGCCGGAGA ACAACTACAA CACCAGCCT CCCATGCTGG ACTCCGACGG CTCCTTCTTC CTCTACAGCA AGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGC AGGTGGCAGC
      GTCGGCCTCT TGTTCATGTT GTGGTGCGGA GGTACGACC TGAGGCTGCC GAGGAAGAAG GAGATGTCGT TCGAGTGGCA CCGTTCTCG TCCACCGTCG

      scrFI
      nciI
      mspI
      hpaII
      dsav
      caulI
      bsaJI
      haeIII/palI
      mcrI
      eagI/xmaIII/ecI XI
      eaeI
      cfrI
3001 AGGGGAACAT CTCTCATGC TCCGTGATGC ATGAGGCTCT GCACAACCGC TTCAGGCAGA AGAGCCTCTC CCGTCTCTCG GGTAAATGAG TGGACGGCC
      TCCCTTGTA GAAGAGTACG AGGCACTACG TACTCCGAGA CGTGTGGCG AAGTGGCTCT TCTCGGAGAG GGACAGAGGC CCATTTACTC ACGTGGCCG

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FIG. 6J

```

rmaI
mnlI
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnII[dam+]
dpnII[dam-]
alwI[dam-]
nlaIV maeI hincII/hindII
bstYI/xhoII accI pstI
bamHI xbaI pleI bsgI
alwI[dam-] hinfI bspMI
GGGGATCCTC TAGAGTCGAC CTGCAGAAGC TTGGCCGCCA TGGCCCAACT TGTATTATGC AGCTTATAAT GGTACAAAT AAAGCAATAG CATCACAAAT
CCCCTAGGAG ATCTCAGCTG GACGTCTTCG AACCGGCGGT ACCGGGTTGA ACAATAAAGC TCGAATATTA CCAATGTTTA TTTCGTTATC GTAGTGTTTA

3101

styI
aciI
fnu4HI
sfiI ncoI haeIII/palI
haeIII/palI
eaeI dsal asuI
alul cfrI bsaJI
hindIII bgII nlaIII
bbvI
maeIII
sfaNI
apoI

sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnII[dam+]
dpnII[dam-]
pvuI/bspCI
mcrI
taqI[dam-]
clal/bspl06[dam-]
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnII[dam+]
dpnII[dam-]
aseI/asnI/vspI
hhfI/cfoI

3201

rmaI
bsmI maeI
TTCACAAATA AAGCATTTT TTCACTGCAT TCTAGTTGTG GTTGTCCTCA ACTCATCAAT GTATCTTATC ATGTCTGGAT CGATCGGGAA TTAATTCGGC
AAGTGTTTAT TTCGTAAAAA AAGTGACGTA AGATCAACAC CAACAGGTT TGAGTAGTTA CATAGAATAG TACAGACCTA GCTAGCCCTT AATTAAGCCG

3301

haeI
styI
ncoI
dsal haeIII/palI
fnu4HI nlaIII
bbvI bsaJI
GGAGACCAT GGCCTGAAT AACCTCTGAA AGAGGAACCTT GGTAGGTAC CTTCAGAGGC GGAAGAACC AGCTGTGGAA TGTGTGTCAG TTAGGTGTG
CGTCGTGGTA CCGGACTTTA TTGGAGACTT TCTCTCTGAA CCAATCCATG GAAGACTCCG CCTTCTTGG TCGACACCTT ACACACAGTC AATCCCACAC

```

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 6K

[illegible]

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 6M

[illegible]

FIG. 6N

[illegible]

FIG. 60

sau96I
 avall
 sau3AI asuI
 mboI/ndeII(dam-)
 dpnI(dam+)
 dpnII(dam-)
 pvuI/bspCI
 mcrI mnlI
 aluI acil
 haeIII/palI
 eaeI
 cfrI
 fnu4HI
 aciI
 nlaIII
 fnu4HI
 bbvI
 5201 TAAGAGAATT ATGCAGTGT GCCATAACCA TGAGTGATAA CACTGCGGCC AACTTACTTC TGACAAACGAT CGGAGGACCG AAGGAGCTAA CCGCTTTTTT
 ATTCTCTTAA TACGTCACGA CGGTATTGGT ACTCACTATT GTGACGCCGG TTGAATGAAG ACTGTTGCTA GCCTCCTGGC TTCTCTGATT GCGCAAAAAA

maeIII
 nlaIII
 sau3AI mspI
 mboI/ndeII(dam-)
 dpnI(dam+)
 dpnII(dam-)
 nlaII alwI(dam-)
 5301 GCACAACATG GGGGATCATG TAACCTCGCCT TGATCGTTGG GAACCGGAGC TGAATGAAGC CATACCAAC GACGAGCGTG ACACCAGAT GCCAGCAGCA
 CGTGTGTGAC CCCCTAGTAC ATTGAGCGGA ACTAGCAACC CTGGCCTCG ACTTACTTCG GTATGTTTG CTGCTCGCAC TGTGCTGCTA CCGTCGTCGT

hinPI
 mstI
 aviII/fspI bsrI
 maeII hhaI/cfoI tru9I
 psp1406I mseI
 5401 ATGGCAACAA CGTTGGCGAA ACTATTAACT GCGGAACACT TTACTCTAGC TTCCCGGCAA CAATTAATAG ACTGGATGGA GCGGATAAA GTTGCAGGAC
 TACCGTTGTT GCAACGCGTT TGATAATTGA CCGCTTGATG AATGAGATCG AAGGCCCGTT GTTAATTATC TGACCTACCT CCGCTATTT CAACGTCCTG

bglI
 sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 hinPI asuI mspI
 hhaI/cfoI hpaII
 5501 CACTTCTGCG CTCGGCCCTT CCGGCTGGCT GGTATTATTC TGATAAATCT GGAGCCGGTG AGCGTGGCTC TCAGCGGATC ATTGCAGCAC TGGGGCCAGA
 GTGAAGACGC GAGCCGGGAA GGCCGACCGA CCAATAACG ACTATTAGA CCTCGGCCAC TCGACCCAG AGCGCCATAG TAACGTCGTG ACCCCGGTCT

pleI
 hinfi
 eam1105I
 null
 5601 TGGTAAGCCC TCCCGTATCG TAGTTATCTA CACGACGGGG AGTCAGGCAA CTATGGATGA ACAGAAATAGA CAGATCGCTG AGATAGGTGC CTCACTGATT
 ACCATTCCGG AGGGCATAGC ATCAATAGAT GTGCTGCCCC TCAGTCCGTT GATACCTACT TGCTTTATCT GTCTAGCCAC TCTATCCACG GAGTACTAA

mspI
 hpaII
 scrFI
 nciI
 dsav
 cauII
 maeI
 aluI
 rmaI
 foki
 mseI
 bsrI
 acil
 asel/asnI/vspI mnlI
 tru9I
 sau96I
 avall
 asuI
 haeIII/palI
 fnuDII/mvnI
 bstUI
 bsmAI acil
 bsh1236I
 bsaI
 bsh1236I
 bbsI bsrI asuI
 fnu4HI
 nlaIV
 sau96I
 ddeI
 sau3AI
 nlaIV
 mboI/ndeII(dam-)
 mnlI
 dpnI(dam+)
 hgiCI
 dpnII(dam-)
 banI
 tru9I
 mseI

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FIG. 69

[illegible]

FIG. 6R

```

haeIII/palI
haeI
scrFI
mvaI bslI
ecoRII
dsav
nlaIII
nspI
bsrBI
apyl{dcm+} haeI haeIII/palI nspHI
6501 CCTGGCCTT TGCTGGCCTT TTGTCACAT GTTCTTCTCT GCGTTATCCC CTGATTCTGT GGATAACCGT ATTACCGCCT TTGAGTGAGC TGATACCGCT
GGACCGGAAA ACGACCGGAA ACGAGTGTA CAAGAAAGGA CGCAATAGGG GACTAAGACA CCTATTGGCA TAATGGCGGA AACTCACTCG ACTATGGCGA
bsrBI
aciI
aluI
6601 CGCGCGAGCC GAACGACCGA GCGCAGCGAG TCAGTGACGG AGGAAGCGGA AGAGCGCCCA ATACGCAAC CGCCTCTCCC CGCGCGTTGG CCGATTCAAT
GCGCGCTCGG CTTGCTGGCT CGCGTCGCTC AGTCACTGCG CCTTTCGCTC TCCTTCGCTC TATCGCGGGT TATCGGTTTG GCGGAGAGGG GCGGCAACC GGCTAAGTAA
thaI
fnuDII/mvnI
bstUI
bshI236I
hinPI
hhaI/cfoI
thaI
fnuDII/mvnI
bstUI haeIII/palI tru9I
bshI236I
bslI
mnlI
aciI
aciI
cfrI
hinFI
mseI
6701 AATCCAGCTG GCACGACAGG TTTCCCGACT GGAAAGCGGG CAGTGAGCGC CAGTGAGCGC AAGCAATTA ATGTGAGTTA CCTCACTCAT TAGGCACCCC AGGCTTTACA
TTAGGTCGAC CTGCTGTGCC AAAGGGCTGA CCTTTCGCCC GTCACTGCGG TCGCTTAAT TACACTCAAT GGAGTGAGTA ATCCGTGGGG TCCGAATGT
scrFI
mvaI
ecoRII
dsav
nlaIV bstNI
hgiCI apyl{dcm+}
banI bsaJI
6801 CTTTATGCTT CCGGCTCGTA TGTGTGTGG AATTGTGAGC GGATAACAAT TTCACACAGG AACAGCTAT GACCATGATT ACGAATTAA
GAAATACGAA GGCCGAGCAT ACAACACACC TTAACACTCG CCTATTGTTA AAGTGTGTC TTTGTGATA CTGGTACTAA TGCTTAATT
tru9I
mseI
asel/asnI/vspl
xmnI
asp700

```

>length: 6889

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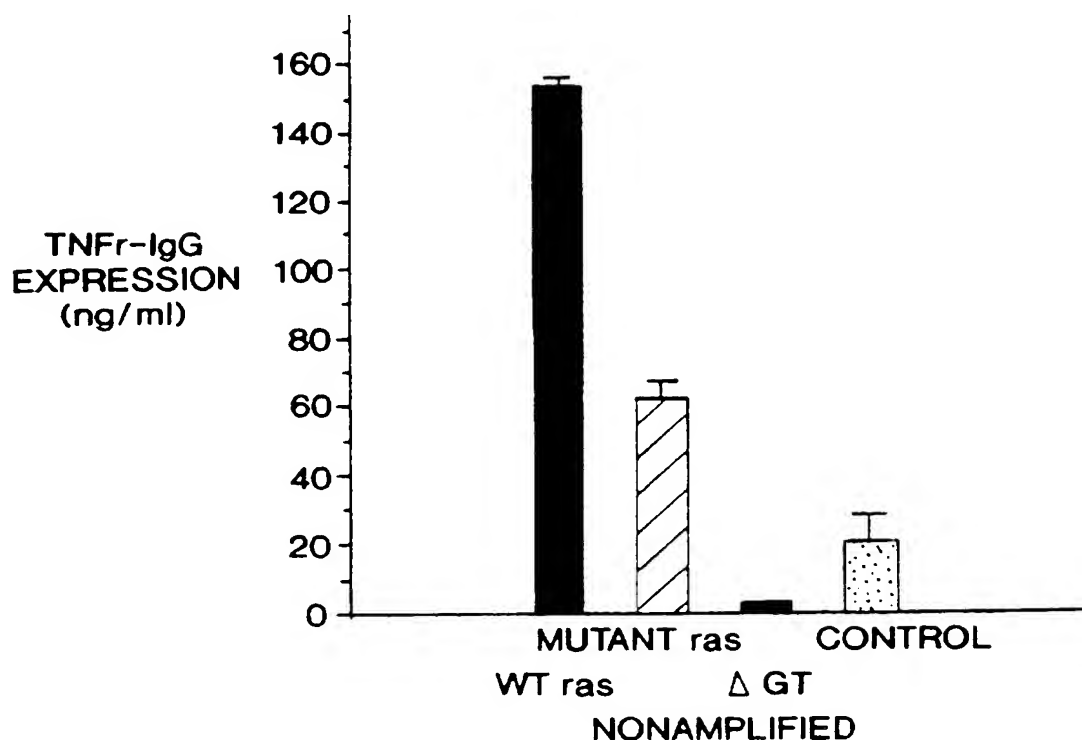


FIG. 7A

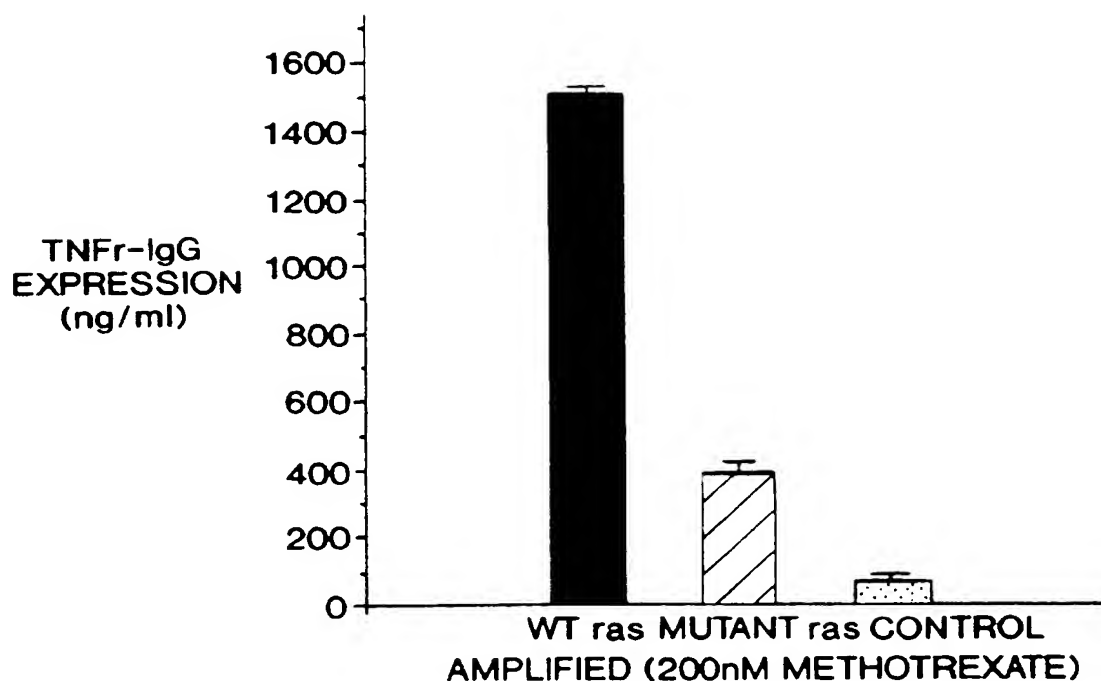


FIG. 7B

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FIG. 8

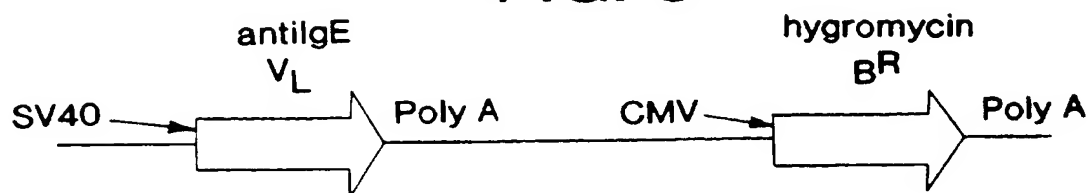
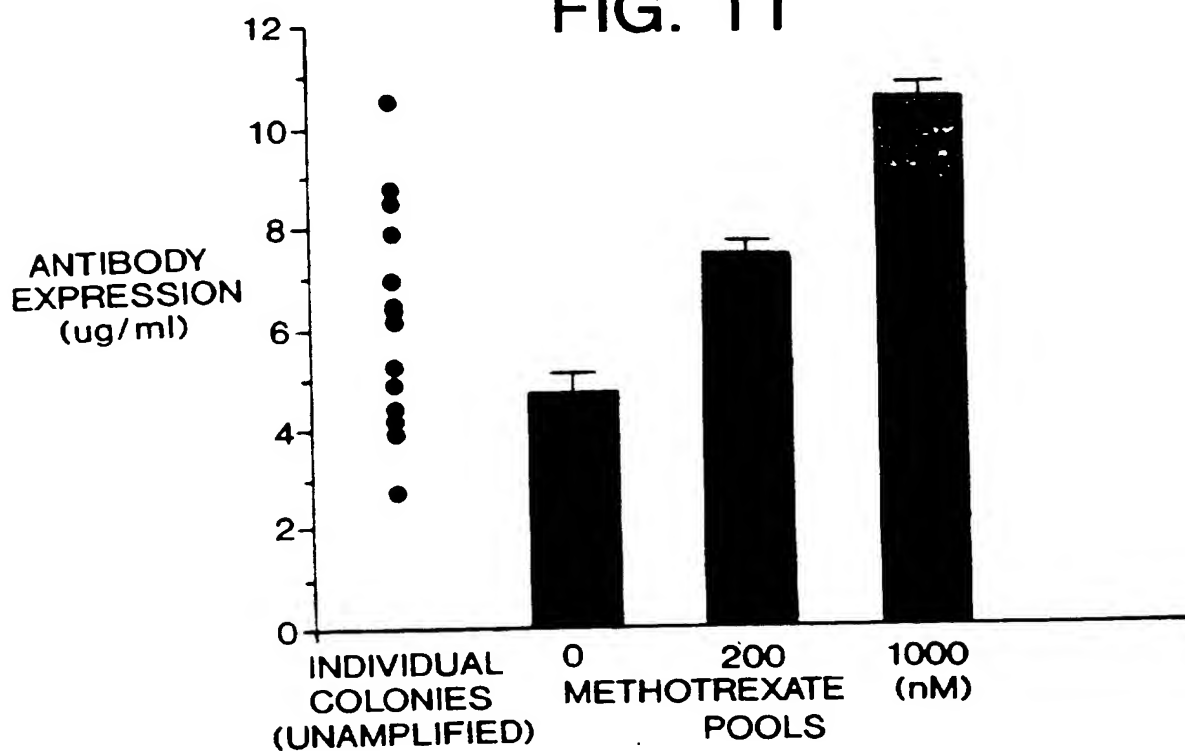


FIG. 11



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 9A

[illegible]

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FIG. 9B

```

scrFI      tfil      hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
ncil      hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
mspI      hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
hpaII     hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
dsav      hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
cauII     hinfI      acil      maelI      rsal      csp6I      scfI      mnlI      acil      nlalI      fnu4HI
401 CCGGGAACGG TGCATTGGAA CGCGGATTCC CCGTGCCAAG AGTCAGCTAA GTACCGCCTA TAGAGGATA AGAGGATTTT ATCCCGCTG CCATCATGGT
GGCCCTTGGC ACGTAACCTT GCGCCTAAGG GGCACGGTTC TCACTGCATT CATGGGGAT ATCTCCTAT TCTCCTAAA TAGGGGGAC GGTACTACCA

                    haeIII/palI
                    haeI
scrFI      mvaI      bsrBI      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      acil      xmnI      csp6I
                    mvaI      bsrBI      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      acil      xmnI      csp6I
501 TCACCATTTG AACTGCATCG TCGCCGTGTC CCAAAATATG GGAATTGGCA AGAACGGAGA CCTACCTGG CTCCCGCTCA GGAACGAGTT CAAGTACTTC
AGCTGGTAAC TTGACGTAGC AGCGGCACAG GGTTTTATAC CCTTAACCGT TCTTGCCTCT GGATGGGACC GGAGGGAGT CCTTGTCTCA GTTCATGAAG

                    scrFI      mvaI      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      apyl(dcm+)      sexAI      trn9I      msel
                    scrFI      mvaI      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      apyl(dcm+)      sexAI      trn9I      msel
601 CAAGAATGA CCACAACCTC TTCAGTGGAA GGTAAACAGA ATCTGGTGAT TATGGGTAGG AAAACCTGGT TCTCCATTCC TGAGAAGAAT CGACCTTAA
GTTTCTTACT GGTGTTGGAG AAGTCACCTT CCATTGTCT TAGACCACTA ATACCCATCC TTTTGGACCA AGAGGTAAGG ACTCTTCTTA GCTGGAATT

                    sstI      sacI      hgiJII      hgiAI/asphi      ecll36II      bsp1286      baiHKAI      bmyI      banII      bslI      mnlI      aluI      bstXI      foki      sfanI      msel
                    sstI      sacI      hgiJII      hgiAI/asphi      ecll36II      bsp1286      baiHKAI      bmyI      banII      bslI      mnlI      aluI      bstXI      foki      sfanI      msel
701 AGGACAGAAT TAATATAGTT CTCAGTAGAG AACTCAAGA ACCACCAAGA GGAGCTCATT TTCTTGCCAA AAGTTTGGAT GATGCCCTAA GACTTATTGA
TCTCTCTCTA ATTATATCAA GAGTCATCTC TTGAGTTTCT TGGTGGTCT CCTCGAGTAA AAGAAGCTT TTCAACCTA CTACGGAAT CTGAATAACT

```

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FIG. 9C

801 ACAACCGGAA TTGGCAAGTA AAGTAGACAT GGTTCGGATA GTCCGAGGCA GTTCGTTTA CCAGGAAGCC ATGAATCAAC CAGGCCACCT TAGACTCTTT
 TGTGGCCCT AACCGTTTCAT TTCAATCTGTA CCAACCTAT CAGCCTCCGT CAAGACAAAT GGTCTTCGG TACTTAGTTG GTCCGGTGA ATCTGAGAA
 mspI hpaII bsaBI
 accI nlaIII mnlI
 scrFI mvaI ecorII dsav bstNI nlaIII bstNI ddeI pleI
 haeIII/palI haeI
 901 GTGACAAGGA TCATGCAGGA ATTTGAAAGT GACACGTTTT TCCAGAAAT TGATTTGGGG AAATATAAAC CTCTCCAGA ATACCCAGGC GTCTCTCTG
 CACTGTCTCT AGTACGTCCT TAAACTTTCA CTGTCGCAAA AGGGTCTTTA ACTAAACCCC TTATATTTG GAGAGGTCT TATGGGTCCG CAGGAGAGAC
 nlaIII
 sau3AI mboI/ndeII(dam-) maeII
 dpnI(dam+) afIII
 dpnII(dam-) maeIII
 maeIII alwI(dam-) apoI
 1001 AGGTCCAGGA GGAAAAGGC ATCAAGTATA AGTTGAAGT CTACGAGAAG AAAGACTAAC AGGAAGATGC TTTCAGTTTC TCTGTCCCC TCTTAAGCT
 TCCAGGTCTCT CCTTTTCCG TAGTTCATAT TCAAACCTTCA TCAACTTCA GATGCTCTTC TTTCGATTG TCCTTCTACG AAAGTTCAAG AGACGAGGG AGGATTTCGA
 scrFI mvaI ecorII dsav bstNI ecorII mnlI
 apyI(dcm+) mnlI
 sau96I avall
 asuI mnlI sfanI accI mboII mboII mnlI aluI
 1101 ATGCATTTTT ATAAGACCAT GGGACTTTTG CTGCTTTTAG ATCCCTTTGG CTTCGTTTGA AGCAGCTAC AATTATACA TAACCTTATG TATCATACAC
 TACGTAAAAA TATTCTGGTA CCTGTGAAAC GACCGAAATC TAGGGGAACC GAAGCAATCT TCGGTGATG TTAATTATGT ATTGGAATAC ATAGTATG
 ppul0I nsII/avaIII bsaJI
 aluI tru9I
 fnu4HI mseI
 bbvI asel/asnI/vspI

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FIG. 9D

sau96I
 avaiI
 asuI
 scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 maeIII
 hphI
 scfI
 foki
 bstNI
 apyI(dcm+)
 bsaiI
 bslI
 bsaJI
 mnlI
 bsaJI
 taqI
 claiI/bspl06
 ecorI
 apoI
 1201 ATACGATTTA GGTGACACTA TAGATAACAT CCACCTTTGCC TTTCCTCTCCA CAGGTGTCCA CTCCCAGGTC CAACTGCACC TCGGTTCTAT CGATTGAATT
 TATGCTAAAT CCACTGTGAT ATCTATTGTA GGTGAACCGG AAAGAGAGGT GTCCACAGGT GAGGTGCCAG GTTGACGTGG AGCCAAGATA GCTAACTTAA
 nlaIII
 styI
 pflMI
 ncoI
 dsal
 bslI foki
 bsaiJI
 nlaIII foki
 rmaI
 maeI
 rsaI
 gsul/bpmI
 bsri
 csp6I
 aluI
 pvuII
 nspBII
 pleI
 hinfI
 scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI fnu4HI
 apyI(dcm+)
 haeI
 bbvI
 1301 CCACCATGGG ATGGTCATGT ATCATCCCTTT TTCTAGTAGC AACTGCAACT GGAGTACATT CAGAAGTTCA GCTGGTGGAG TCTGGGGGTG GCCTGGTGCA
 GGTGGTACCC TACCAGTACA TAGTAGGAAA AAGATCATCG TTGACGTTGA CCTCATGTAA GTCTTCAAGT CGACCACCTC AGACCGCCAC CGGACCACGT

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FIG. 9

FIG. 9E

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FIG. 9F

scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 apyI(dcm+)
 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 CGCGCGGACC
 GTCAGCGGCG ACACCCCACT

mnlI
 xhoI
 paeR7I
 avaI
 hgiAI/aspHI
 bspI286
 bsiHKA I fnu4HI
 bmyI taqI bbvI
 CGCTGATATA
 CGCGCGGACC

scfI
 pstI
 bsgI
 bspMI
 ddeI drdI
 CGTGTGAGG ACACGTGCCGT CTATTATTGT GCTCGAGGCA GCCACTATTTC CACTTCGCGG CACTTCGCGG TGTGGGGTCA
 TGGACGTCTA CTGTGCGGAC GCACGACTCC TGTGACGGCA GATAATAACA CGAGCTCCGT CGGTGATAAA

sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 sau96I
 nlaIV
 hgiJII
 bspI286
 bspI20I
 bmyI
 banII
 asuI
 scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI hphI
 apyI(dcm+) bsmAI
 haeIII/palI eco0109I/draII
 mnlI
 bsaJI maeIII
 bsaJI
 bstEII espII bsaJI mnlI
 CCTGGCCTC
 CACCAAGGCG CCATCGGTCT TCCCTCGGC ACCCTCTCC AGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCGAC AGCGGCGGAC TCGCGCGGAC

scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 bsaJI
 sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 asuI
 fnu4HI
 bspI286
 bsiHKA I
 bmyI mnlI
 CTGGGGGCGAC AGCGGCGGAC TCGCGCGGAC

hgiAI/aspHI
 bspI286
 bsiHKA I
 bmyI mnlI
 CTGGGGGCGAC AGCGGCGGAC TCGCGCGGAC

1601 ACCTGCAGAT GAACAGCCTG CGTGTGAGG ACACGTGCCGT CTATTATTGT GCTCGAGGCA GCCACTATTTC CACTTCGCGG CACTTCGCGG TGTGGGGTCA
 TGGACGTCTA CTGTGCGGAC GCACGACTCC TGTGACGGCA GATAATAACA CGAGCTCCGT CGGTGATAAA

1701 AGGAACCCCTG GTCACCGTCT CCTGGCCTC CACCAAGGCG CCATCGGTCT TCCCTCGGC ACCCTCTCC AGAGCACCT CTGGGGGCGAC AGCGGCGGAC TCGCGCGGAC

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FIG. 9G

scrFI hinPI nlaIV
 mvaI narI kasi
 ecorII hinII/acyI hgiAI/asphi
 ecoNI hphI mspI bsp1286 mspI
 dsav hpaII hgiCI bsiHKAII hpaII
 bstNI cfr10I haeII bmyI scrFI
 bslI bsaWI tth111I/aspl fnu4HI nciI
 apyI[dcM+] bslI ageI maeIII ddeI hhaI/cfoI nspBII alw44I/snoI cauI scfI
 fnu4HI bsaWI tth111I/aspl bslI ageI maeIII ddeI hhaI/cfoI nspBII alw44I/snoI cauI scfI
 bsvI bslI ageI maeIII ddeI hhaI/cfoI nspBII alw44I/snoI cauI scfI
 1801 GGCTGCTGG TCAAGGACTA CTTCCTCGAA CCGGTGACGG TGTCTGGAA CTCAGGCGCC CTGACACAGC GCGTGCACAC CTTCCCGGCT GTCTACAGT
 CCGACGGACC AGTTCCTGAT GAAGGGGCTT GGCCACTGCC ACAGCACCTT GAGTCCGCGG GACTGCTGC CGCAGCTGTG GAAGGGCCGA CAGGATGTCA

ddeI pleI nlaIV
 mnlI hinfI fnu4HI hgiCI tfiI
 eco8II mnlI bbvI banI hinfI
 bsu36I/mstII/sauI mnlI fnu4HI maeIII bsp1286 maeII styI bsaJI
 1901 CCTCAGGACT CTACTCCCTC AGCAGCGTGG TGACTGTGCC CTCTAGCAGC TTGGGCACCC AGACCTACAT CTGCAACGTG AATCACAAGC CCAGCAACAC
 GGAGTCTCTGA GATGAGGGAG TCGTGCACCC ACTGACACCG GAGATGCTG AACCCGTGG TCTGGATGTA GACGTGCAC TTAGTGTTCG GGTCTGTTCG

eam1105I
 sau96I
 scrFI mvaI avaiI
 ecorII dsav bstNI asuI mboII mboII
 bsaJI nlaIV bpuAI earI/ksp632I
 apyI[dcM+] bbsI mnlI bbsI mnlI

hgiJII nlaIII bsp1286 bmyI alwNI bmyI alwNI
 bsp1286 nspI nspHI maeIII maeIII maeIII maeIII
 bmyI bmyI bmyI bmyI bmyI bmyI bmyI
 2001 CAAGGTGGAC AAGAAAGTTG AGCCCAATC TTGTGACAAA ACTCACACAT GCCCACCCTG CCCAGCACCT GAACTCTCG GGGGACCGTC AGTCTTCCTC
 GTTCACCTG TTCTTTCAAC TCGGGTTTAG AACACTGTTT TGAGTGTGTA CCGGNGGCAC GGGTCTGTGA CTTGAGGACC CCCCTGGCAG TCAGAAAGGAG

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[illegible]

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

FIG. 9J

```

                taqI[dam-]
                claI/bsp106[dam-]
                sau3AI
                mboI/ndeII[dam-]
                dpnII[dam+]
                dpnII[dam-]
                nlaIII alwI[dam-]
2801 AAAGCAATAG CATCAAAAT TTCACAAATA AAGCAATTTT TTCAGTTG GTTTGCCAA ACTCATCAAT GTATCTTATC ATGCTGGAT
TTTCGTTATC GTAGTGTTTA AAGTGTTTAT TTCGTAAAAA AAGTGACGTA AGATCAACAC CAACACAGTT TGACTAGTTA CATAGATAG TACAGACCTA
                rmaI
                bsmI maeI
                rsaI
                csp6I
                nlaIV
                kpnI
                hgiCI
                banI
                asp718 mnlI
                acc65I ddeI aciI
                pvuII
                nspBII
2901 CCATCGGGAA TTAATTGGC GCAGCACCAT GGCCTGMAAT AACCTCTGAA AGAGGAACCT GGTAGGTAC CTTCTGAGG GGAAGAACCC AGCTGTGGAA
GCTAGCCCTT AATTAAGCCG CGTCGTGGTA CCGGACTTTA TTGGAGACTT TCTCCTTGAA CCAATCCATG GAAGACTCCG CTTTCTTGG TCGACACCTT
                nlaIV
                scrFI
                mvaI
                ecorII
                dsav
                bstNI
                apyI[dcM+]
                bsaJI
                ppul01
                nsiI/avaIII
                nlaIII
                sphI
                nspI sfaNI
                nspHI
                sexAI
                bsaJI
3001 TGTGTGTCAG TTAGGTGTG GAAAGTCCCC AGGCTCCCCA GCAGGCAGAA GTATGCAAG CATGCATCTC AATTAGTCAG CAACCCAGTG TCGAAAGTCC
ACACACAGTC AATCCACAC CTTTCAGGGG TCCGAGGGGT CGTCGTCTT CATACGTTT CATACGTAG GTTATCAGTC GTTGTGCCAC ACCTTTCAGG
                nlaIV
                scrFI
                mvaI
                ecorII
                dsav
                bstNI
                apyI[dcM+]
                bsaJI
                ppul01
                nsiI/avaIII
                nlaIII
                sphI
                nspI
                nspHI
                aciI
                foki
                aciI
3101 CCAGGCTCCC CAGCAGGCAG AAGTATGCAA AGCATGCATC TCAATTAGTC AGCAACCAT GTCCCGCCC TAACTCCGCC CATCCCGCC CTAACCTCCG
GGTCCGAGGG GTCGTCCGTC TTCATACGTT TCGTACGTAG AGTTAATCAG TCGTTGTTAT CAGGCGGGG ATTGAGGCGG GTAGGCGGG GATTGAGGCG
                aciI
                foki
                aciI

```

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FIG. 9K

nlaIII
 styI
 ncoI
 bslI dsal
 acilI bsaJI
 bsrI aciI
 CCAGTTCGCG CCATTCTCG CCCCATGGCT GACTAATTTT TTTTATTTAT GCAGAGCGG AGGCCGCTC GGCTCTGAG CTATTCCAGA AGTAGTGAGG
 3201 GGTCAAGCGG GGTAAAGCG GGGTACCGA CTCATTAAAA AAAATAAATA CGTCTCCGC TCCGGCGGAG CCGGAGACTC GATAAGGTCT TCATCACTCC

 rmaI
 styI
 bsaJI
 blnI
 avrII
 haeIII/palI
 stuI
 haeI
 mnII maeI
 3301 AGGCTTTTTT GGAGGCCTAG GCTTTTGAA AAAGCTGTTA CCTCGAGCGG CCGCTTAAT AAGGCGGCC ATTTAAATCC TGCAGGTAAC AGCTTGGCAC
 TCCGAAAAA CCTCCGGATC CGAAAACGTT TTTTCGACAAT GGAGCTCGCC GCGCAATTAA TTCCGCGCGG TAAATTTAGG ACCTCCATTG TCGAACCGTG

 scrFI
 mvaI
 ecorII
 dsav
 bstNI
 apyI[dcn+] bsaJI maeIII
 bsrI maeII maeIII
 cfrI maeII maeIII
 3401 TGGCCGTCGT TTTACAACGT CGTGACTGGG AAACCCCTGG CGTTACCCAA CTTAATCGCC TTGCAGCACA TCCCCCCTTC GCCAGCTGGC GTAATAGCGA
 ACCGGCAGCA AAATGTTGCA GCACTGACCC TTTTGGGACC GCAATGGGT GAATTAGCGG AACGTCGTGT AGGGGGGAAG CGGTGACCG CAATTATCGCT

 haeIII/palI
 eaeI
 cfrI
 3501 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 sau96I
 haeIII/palI
 asuI
 mnII aciI
 3601 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 sau3AI
 mboI/ndeII[dam-]
 dpnI[dam+]
 dpnII[dam-]
 haeIII/palI
 asuI
 mnII aciI
 3701 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 3801 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 3901 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4001 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4101 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4201 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4301 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4401 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4501 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4601 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4701 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4801 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 4901 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 5001 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 5101 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG CTTCGCCAACA GTTGGCTAGC CTGAATGGCG AATGGCGCTT GATGCGGTAT TTTCCTCTTA CGCATCTGTG CGGTATTTC
 TCTCCGGCGG TGGCTAGCGG GAAAGGTTGT CAACGCATCG GACTTACCGC TTACCGCGGA CTACGCCATA AAAGAGGAAT GCGTAGACAC GCCATAAAGT

 hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 nlaIV
 narI
 kasI
 hinII/acyI
 hgiCI
 haeII
 banI
 sfaNI
 ahaII/bsaHI
 5201 AGAGGCCCGC CATTCTCG CCATCCGCGG

FIG. 9M

[illegible]

FIG. 9N

[illegible]

[illegible]

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FIG. 9Q

5901 AGCGAAGGAC CTACACCGAA CTGAGATACC TACAGCGTGA GCATTGAGAA AGCGCCACGC TTCCCGAAGG GAGAAAGCGG GACAGGTATC CGGTAAGCGG
 TCGCTTGCTG GATGTGGCTT GACTCTATGG ATGTGCGCACT CGTAACCTCTT TCGCGGTGCG AAGGGCTTCC CTCCTTCCGC CTGTCCATAG GCATTCGCC
 mspI hpaII fnu4HI
 hinPI hpaII bslI bsaWI aciI
 hhaI/cfoI haeII
 ddeI scfI
 scrFI
 mvaI mvaI scrFI
 ecorII mvaI
 dsav ecorII
 bstNI dsav
 hinPI mnli aluI apyI[dcM+] apyI[dcM+] taqI
 hhaI/cfoI aluI apyI[dcM+] apyI[dcM+] mnli drdI hgaI
 6001 CAGGGTCGGA ACAGGAGAGC GCACGAGGGA GCTTCCAGGG GAAACGCCCT GGTATCTTTA TAGTCTGTG GGGTTTCGCC ACCTCTGACT TGAGCGTCTGA
 GTCCAGCCT TGTCCTCTCG CGTGCTCCCT CGAAGGTCCC CTTTGGGA CCATAGAAAT ATCAGGACAG CCCAAGCGG TGGAGACTGA ACTGCGAGCT
 haeIII/palI
 haeIII/palI scrFI
 fnu4HI mvaI
 aciI ecorII
 thaI bslI dsav
 fnuDII/mvnI bstNI bslI nlaIII
 bstUI apyI[dcM+] haeIII/palI nspI
 bsh1236I nlaIV haeI haeI aflIII
 6101 TTTTGTGAT GTCGTCAGG GGGCGGAGC CTATGGAAGA ACGCCAGCAA CGCGGCTTT TTACGGTTCC TGGCCTTTTG CTGGCCTTTT GCTCACATGT
 AAAACACTA CGACGAGTCC CCGCGCTCG GATACCTTTT TCGGGTCGTT GCGCGGAAA ATGCGCAAGG ACCGGAAC GACCGAAA CGAGTGATCA
 nlaIV
 aciI
 fnaI
 6201 TCTTCTGTC GTTATCCCT GATTCTGTGG ATAACCGTAT TACCGCTTT GAGTGAGCTG ATACGGCTCG CGCAGCGGA ACAGCGAGC CGAGCGAGTC
 AGAAGAGC CAATAGGGA CTAGACACC TATTGGCATA ATGGCGAAA CTCACCTGAC TATGGCGAGC GCGCTCGCT TCTGCTCGC CGTGGCTCAG
 tfiI
 hinfi
 fnu4HI
 bbvI
 bsrBI aciI
 aciI fnu4HI mcrI hhaI/cfoI
 pleI
 hinPI hinfi

```
>length: 6557
```

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FIG. 10A

[illegible]

FIG. 10B

FIG. 10B

```

401  GGTTTTGGCA  GTACATCAAT  GGGCGTGGAT  AGCGGTTTGA  CTCACGGGGA  TTTCCAAGTC  TCCACCCCAT  TGACGTCAAT  GGGAGTTGT  TTTGGCACCA
      rsal      csp6I      pleI      acil      hinfi      bsmAI      maeII      hinII/acyI      nlaIV      nlaIV
      CCAAAACCGT  CATGTAGTTA  CCGGCACCTA  TCGCCAAACT  GAGTGCCCT  AAAGTTTCA  AGGTGGGTA  ACTGCAGTTA  CCTCAAACA  AAACGGTGGT
      ahaII/bsaHI      aatII      hgiJII      hgiAI/aspHI      eci136II      bsp1286      bsiHKAI      bmyI      banII
      aluI      sstI      sacI      hgiJII      hgiAI/aspHI      eci136II      bsp1286      bsiHKAI      bmyI      banII

501  AAATCAACGG  GACTTTCCAA  AATGTCGTAA  CAATCCGCC  CCATTGACGC  AAATGGCGG  TAGGCGTGT  CGGTGGGAGG  TCTATATAAG  CAGAGCTCGT
      maeIII      acil      hgaI      csp6I      mnlI      rsal      csp6I      mnlI      haeIII/palI
      CTGAAAGGTT  TTACAGCATT  GTTGAGCGG  GGTAAC TGCG  TTTACCCGCC  ATCCGCACAT  GCCACCTCC  AGATATATTC  GTCTCGAGCA

601  TTAGTGAACC  GTCAGATCG  CTGGAGACGC  CATCCACGCT  GTTTTGACCT  CCATAGAAGA  CACCGGACC  GATCCAGCCT  CCGCGCCGG  GAAACGGTGA
      sau3AI      gsuI/bpmI      mboI/ndeII[dam-]      hpaII      mboI/ndeII[dam-]      hpaII      dpnII[dam+]      bsaJI      dsav      dpnII[dam-]      bsh1236I      alwI[dam-]      aciI      cauII
      AATCACTGG  CAGTCTAGC  GACCTCTCG  GTAGTGCGA  CAAACTGGA  GGTATCTTCT  GTGCCCCTGG  CTAGGTCGA  GGCGCCGCC  CTGGCCAGT
      apyI[dcm+]      sau3AI      mvaI      bsmAI      ecorII      dsav      bstNI      hinII/acyI      apyI[dcm+]      sau96I      avall      asuI      nlaIV      scrFI      nciI      bgII      bslI      mspI      sau3AI      mnlI      bstUI      mboI/ndeII[dam-]      hpaII      dpnII[dam+]      bsaJI      dsav      dpnII[dam-]      bsh1236I      alwI[dam-]      aciI      cauII

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FIG. 10C

[illegible]

FIG. 10D

[illegible]

FIG. 10E

[illegible]

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FIG. 10G

FIG. 10G

```
2001 CAACITGTTT ATATGAGCTT ATAATGTTA CAAATAAGC AATAGCATCA CAAATTCAC AAATAAAGCA TTTTTCAC TGCATCTAG TTGTGTTG
GTTGAACAA TAACGTCGAA TATTACCAAT GTTATTTCG TTATCGTAGT GTTTAAAGTG TTTATTTCGT AAAAAAAGTG ACGTAAGATC AACACCAAC
```

2101 TCCAAACTCA TCAATGTATC TTATCATGTC TGGATCGATC GGAATTAAT TCGGCGCAGC ACCATGGCCT GAAATAACCT CTGAAAGAGG AACTTGGTTA
AGGTTTGAGT AGTTACATAG AATAGTACAG ACCTAGTAGC CCCTTAATTA AGCCGCGTCG TGGTACCGGA CTTTATTGGA GACTTCTCC TTGAACCAAT

2201 GGTACCTTCT GAGGCGGAAA GAACCAAGTG TGGAATGTGT GTCAAGTTAGG GTGTGGAAG TCCCCAGGCT CCCCAGCAGG CAGAAGTATG CAAAGCATGC
CCATGGAAGA CTCCGCCCTT CTGGTCGAC ACCTTACACA CAGTCAATCC CACACCTTTC AGGGTCCGA GGGTCTGTC GTCTTCATAC GTTTCGTACG

2301 ATCTCAATTA GTCAGCAACC AGGTGTGGA AGTCCCCAGG CTCCCCAGCA GGCAGAAGTA TGCAAGCAT GCATCTCAAT TAGTCAGCAA CCATAGTCCC
TACAGGCTCC GAGGCTCGT CGCTTTCAT ACGTTTCGTA CGTAGAGTTA ATCAGTCTT ATCAGTCTT GGTATCAGG

Enzyme names: *AluI*, *BbvI*, *Fnu4HI*, *MaeIII*, *SfaNI*, *ApoI*, *Sau3AI*, *MboI*, *NdeII*, *DpnI*, *PvuI*, *BspCI*, *McrI*, *TaqI*, *ClaiI*, *BspI06*, *Sau3AI*, *MseI*, *Fnu4HI*, *NcoI*, *DpnI*, *HinPI*, *DsaI*, *DpnII*, *AluI*, *Asp700*, *HhaI*, *CfoI*, *NlaIII*, *NlaIII*, *TccAACTCA*, *TcaATGTATC*, *TtatCATGTC*, *TggATCGATC*, *GgaATTAAT*, *TcgGCGCAGC*, *AccATGGCCT*, *GaaATAACCT*, *CtgAAAGAGG*, *AacTTGGTTA*, *AggTTTGAGT*, *AgttACATAG*, *AatAGTACAG*, *AcctAGTAGC*, *CcctTAATTA*, *AgccGCGTCG*, *TggTACCGGA*, *CttTATTGGA*, *GactTCTCC*, *TtgaACCAAT*, *GgtACCTTCT*, *GaggCGGAAA*, *GaacCAAGTG*, *TggAATGTGT*, *GtCAAGTTAGG*, *GtGTGGAAG*, *TccccAGGCT*, *CcccAGCAGG*, *CagaAGTATG*, *CaaAGCATGC*, *CcatGGAAGA*, *CtccGCCCTT*, *CtGGTCGAC*, *AcctTACACA*, *CagTCAATCC*, *CacACCTTTC*, *AGGGTCCGA*, *GGGTCTGTC*, *GTCTTCATAC*, *GTTTCGTACG*, *ATCTCAATTA*, *GTCAGCAACC*, *AGGTGTGGA*, *AGTCCCCAGG*, *CTCCCCAGCA*, *GGCAGAAGTA*, *TGCAAGCAT*, *GCATCTCAAT*, *TAGTCAGCAA*, *CCATAGTCCC*, *TACAGGCTCC*, *GAGGCTCGT*, *CGCTTTCAT*, *ACGTTTCGTA*, *CGTAGAGTTA*, *ATCAGTCTT*, *ATCAGTCTT*, *GGTATCAGG*.

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FIG. 10H

fnu4HI
 bglI
 sfiI
 haeIII/palI
 mnlI
 haeIII/palI
 mnlI bsaJI acilI
 TTTATGACGA GCGCGAGGCC
 AAAT AAATAGCTCT CCGGCTCCGG

nlalII
 styI
 ncoI
 bslI dsalI
 acilI bsaJI
 TCCGCCCATTTT TGGCTGACTA ATTTTATTTT
 TTTATGACGA GCGCGAGGCC
 AAAT AAATAGCTCT CCGGCTCCGG

scrFI
 nciI
 mspI
 hpaII
 dsav
 haeIII/palI
 mcrI
 eagI/xmaII/eclXI
 eaeI
 cfrI
 mspI cauII
 hpaII
 aluI aluI
 TCGAAAAGC TAGCTTATCC GCGCGGGAAC GGTGCATTGG
 ATCGAATAGG CCGGCCCTTG CCACGTAACC

styI
 bsaJI
 blnI
 haeIII/palI
 stuI rmaI
 haeI maeI
 mnlI avrII
 aluI aluI
 TCGAAAAGC TAGCTTATCC GCGCGGGAAC GGTGCATTGG
 ATCGAATAGG CCGGCCCTTG CCACGTAACC

fnu4HI
 acilI
 thalI
 fnuDII/mvnI tru9I
 bstUI mseI
 bsh1236I asel/asnI/vspI
 TCGTTAGAAC GCGGCTACAA TTAATACATA
 AGCAATCTTG CCGCGATGTT AATTATCTAT

bstXI
 sau96I styI
 haeIII/palI
 asuI bsaJI
 ATAGGCCAC CCGCTTGCT
 TCGTTAGAAC GCGGCTACAA TTAATACATA
 AGCAATCTTG CCGCGATGTT AATTATCTAT

acilI
 rsalI
 csp6I scfI hinFI
 pleI hinFI
 AGACTCAGGT
 AACGCGGATT CCGCGTGCCA
 TCTCAGTCCA TTCATGGCGG
 TCGTTAGAAC GCGGCTACAA TTAATACATA
 AGCAATCTTG CCGCGATGTT AATTATCTAT

tfiI
 hinFI
 acilI
 thalI
 fnuDII/mvnI
 bstUI
 bsh1236I
 AACGCGGATT CCGCGTGCCA
 TCTCAGTCCA TTCATGGCGG
 TCGTTAGAAC GCGGCTACAA TTAATACATA
 AGCAATCTTG CCGCGATGTT AATTATCTAT

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FIG. 10I

```

sau3AI      sau96I
mboI/ndeII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)
dpmII(dam-)
alwI(dam-)
taqI(dam-)
clai/bsp106(dam-)
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII(dam-)
dpmI(dam+)
dpmII(dam-)
alwI(dam-)
fokI
2701 ACCTTTTGGG TCGATCCTAC TGACACTGAC ATCCACTTTT TCITTTTCTC CACAGGTGTC CACTCCCAGG TCCAACTGCA CCTCGGTTCC CGAAGCTAGC
TGGAAACCT AGCTAGGATG ACTGTGACTG TAGGTGAAA AGAAAAAGAG GTGTCCACAG GTGAGGGTCC AGTTTGACGT GGAGCCAAGC GCTTCGATCG

nlaIII
styI
pflMI
ncoI
dsal
sfaNI      ecoRI
fnu4HI      taqI      apoI
bbvI      clai/bsp106
2801 TTGGGCTGCA TCGATTGAAT TCCACCATGG GATGGTCAATG TATCATCCTT TTTCTAGTAG CAACTGCAAC TGGAGTACAT TCAGATATCC AGCTGACCCA
AACCCGACGT AGCTAACTTA AGGTGGTACC CTACCAGTAC ATAGTAGGAA AAGATCATC GTTGACGTTG ACCTCATGTA AGTCTATAGG TCGACTGGGT

aluI      sstI      sacI      hgiJII      hgiAI/asphI      ec1136II      bsp1286      bsiHKA1      bmyI      banII      aciI      hphI      maeIII      bstEII      hphI      bspMI      bsrI      hgaI      taqI      bsrI      nlaIII
fnu4HI      taqI      apoI      nlaIII      fokI      rmaI      maeI      rsaI      gsuI/bpmI      bsrI      csp6I      ecoRV      nspBII      bsrI      pvuII      tth111I/aspl
bbvI      clai/bsp106      bsaJI      fnu4HI      taqI      apoI      nlaIII      fokI      rmaI      maeI      rsaI      gsuI/bpmI      bsrI      csp6I      ecoRV      nspBII      bsrI      pvuII      tth111I/aspl
AACCCGACGT AGCTAACTTA AGGTGGTACC CTACCAGTAC ATAGTAGGAA AAGATCATC GTTGACGTTG ACCTCATGTA AGTCTATAGG TCGACTGGGT

```

FIG. 10J

FIG. 10J

```
mspI
hpaII
bslI
bsaWI
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnI[dam+]
gsuI/bpmI
scrFI
mvaI
haeIII/palI
fnu4HI
aciI
bstNI
fnuDII/mvnI
apyl[dcM+]
pleI
bstUI
rsal
pleI
gsuI/bpmI
bsh1236I
csp6I
hinFI
hinFI
TATCAACAGA AACACGAAA AGCTCCGAAA CTACTGATTT ATACCTGGAG TCTGGAGTCC CTTCTCGCTT CTCTGGATCC GGTTCTGGGA
ATAGTTGTCT TTGGTCTCTT TCGAGGCTTT GATGACTAAA TCGCCGGAG CATGGACCTC AGACCTCAGG GAAGAGCGAA GAGACCTAGG CCAAGACCTT
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnI[dam+]
alwI[dam-]
nlaIV
bstYI/xhoII
bamHI
alwI[dam-]
styI
bsaJI
rsal
csp6I
nlaIV
kpnI
hgiCI
banI
asp718
acc65I
fnu4HI
mboII
bpuAI
bbsI
scrFI
psti
mspi
bsgi
hpaII
CGGATTTTAC TCTGACCATC AGCAGTCTGC AGCCGGAGA CTTCCGCACT TATTACTGTC AGCAAAGTCA CGAGATCCG TACACATTTG GACAGGTATC
GCCTAAAGTG AGACTGGTAG TCGTCAGACG TCGGCTTCTT GAAGCGTTGA ATAATGACAG TCGTTTCAGT GCTCCTAGGC ATGTGTAAC CTGTCCCATG
sau3AI
mboI/ndeII[dam-]
dpnI[dam+]
apyl[dcM+]
fnu4HI
mboII
bpuAI
bbsI
scrFI
psti
mspi
bsgi
hpaII
CTGATTTGCTT GACACCGACG TGCTAGACAG AAGTAGAAGG GCGGTAGACT ACTCGTCAAC TTTAGACCTT GACGGAGACA ACACACGAC
mnlI
csp6I
haeIII/palI
haeI
rsal
csp6I
mnlI
xmnI
asp700
CTGAATAACT TCTATCCCAG AGAGCCAAA GTACAGTGA AGGTGGATTA CGCCCTCCAA TCGGTAACT CCCAGGAGAG TGTACAGAG CAGACAGCA
GACTTATTGA AGATAGGCTC TCTCCGGTTT CATGTCACCT TCCACCTAAT GCGGGAGGTT AGCCCATTTA GGGTCTCTTC ACAGTGTCTC GTCTGTCTGT
```

FIG. 10K

FIG. 10L

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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FIG. 10M

[illegible]

FIG. 10N

nlaIV
 hgiIII
 bspI286
 bmyI
 banII
 nlaIV
 banI
 taqI
 hphI
 4501 GCGGCTTTC CCGTCAAGC TCTAATCGG GGGTCCCTT TAGGTTCCG ATTAGTCTT TTAGGACCC TCGACCCCAA AAACTTGTAT TTGGGTGATG
 CCGCCGAAG GGGCAGTTCG AGATTAGCC CCGGAGGAA ATCCCAAGC TAAATCAGC AATGCCGTG AGCTGGGT TTTTGAAC TAACCCACTAC

mspI
 hpaII
 nael
 cfrI01
 aluI
 maeII
 haeIII/palI
 draIII
 sau96I
 bsaAI
 asuI
 4601 GTTACGTAG TGGGCCATCG CCTGATAGA CGTTTTCG CCCTTGACG TTGGAGTCCA CGTCTTTAA TAGTGACTC TTGTTCCAA CTGGAACAAC
 CRAGTGCATC ACCCGGTAGC GGGACTATCT GCCAAAAGC GGGAAACTGC AACCTCAGT GCAAGAAAT ATCACCTGAG AACCAAGTTT GACCTTGTG

bslI
 bslI
 auaI
 4701 ACTCAACCT ATCTGGGCT ATCTTTTGA TTTATAAGG ATTTGCCGA TTTCGGCTA TTGGTTAAA AATGAGCTGA TTTAACAAA ATTTAAGCG
 TGAGTTGGG TAGAGCCCGA TAAGAAACT AATATTCCC TAAACGGCT AAAGCCGAT AACCAATTTT TTAATCGCT AAATCTTTT TAAATGGCG

bslI
 bslI
 auaI
 4801 AATTTTACA AATATTAC GTTACAATT TTATGGTGA CTCTCAGTAC AATCTGCTCT GATGCCGCT AGTTAAGCA ACTCCGCTAT CGCTACGTGA
 TTAATAATTG TTTATAATTG CAAATGTTA AATACCACCT GAGAGTCAATG TTAGACGAGA CTACGGCGTA TCAATTCGT TGAGGGGATA GCGATGCACT

hgiAI/aspl
 bspI286
 bsiHKAI
 bmyI
 ddeI
 apaII/snoI
 rsaI
 alw44I/snoI
 csp6I
 4901 CTGGTTCATG GGTGGCCCC GACACCCGCC AATACCCGCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT TCTGCTCCG GCATCCGCTT ACAGACAAGC TGTGACCGTC
 GACCCAGTAC CGACGCGGG CTGTGGCGG CTGTGGCGG CTGCGCGGA CTGCGCGGA AGACGAGGG CGTAGGGAA TGTCTGTG ACACCTGGCAG

hinPI
 fnu4HI
 bblI
 nlaIII
 hhaI/cfoI
 aciI
 4901 CTGGTTCATG GGTGGCCCC GACACCCGCC AATACCCGCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT TCTGCTCCG GCATCCGCTT ACAGACAAGC TGTGACCGTC
 GACCCAGTAC CGACGCGGG CTGTGGCGG CTGTGGCGG CTGCGCGGA CTGCGCGGA AGACGAGGG CGTAGGGAA TGTCTGTG ACACCTGGCAG

hinPI
 hhaI/cfoI
 thal
 fnuDII/mvnI
 bstUI
 nspBII
 bshI236I
 aciI
 hgaI
 drdI
 4901 CTGGTTCATG GGTGGCCCC GACACCCGCC AATACCCGCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT TCTGCTCCG GCATCCGCTT ACAGACAAGC TGTGACCGTC
 GACCCAGTAC CGACGCGGG CTGTGGCGG CTGTGGCGG CTGCGCGGA CTGCGCGGA AGACGAGGG CGTAGGGAA TGTCTGTG ACACCTGGCAG

mspI
 hpaII
 scrFI
 nciI
 aciI
 dsaV
 sfaNI
 cauII
 foki
 4901 CTGGTTCATG GGTGGCCCC GACACCCGCC AATACCCGCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT TCTGCTCCG GCATCCGCTT ACAGACAAGC TGTGACCGTC
 GACCCAGTAC CGACGCGGG CTGTGGCGG CTGTGGCGG CTGCGCGGA CTGCGCGGA AGACGAGGG CGTAGGGAA TGTCTGTG ACACCTGGCAG

tthIII/aspl
 maeIII
 maeII
 bsaAI
 bsrI
 4901 CTGGTTCATG GGTGGCCCC GACACCCGCC AATACCCGCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT GACGCGCCT TCTGCTCCG GCATCCGCTT ACAGACAAGC TGTGACCGTC
 GACCCAGTAC CGACGCGGG CTGTGGCGG CTGTGGCGG CTGCGCGGA CTGCGCGGA AGACGAGGG CGTAGGGAA TGTCTGTG ACACCTGGCAG

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

[illegible]

FIG. 10Q

hinPI mspI fokuI
 mstI hpaII
 aviII/fspI bsrI aluI nciI
 maeII hhaI/cfoI tru9I rmaI dsav msel bsrI acil
 pspl406I maeI caulI asei/asnI/vspI mnlI
 fnu4HI bsvI
 sfaNI
 5801 CACGATGCCA GCAGCAATGG CAACAACGTT CGCGAACTA TTAACCTGCC AACTACTTAC TCTAGCTTCC CGGCAACAAT TAATAGACTG GATGGAGCGG
 GTGCTACGGT CGTCTTACC GTTGTGCAA CGCGTTTGAT AATTGACCGC TTGATGAATG AGATCGAAGG GCGTGTGTTA ATTATCTGAC CTACCTCCGC
 bglI mspI
 sau96I hpaII
 haeIII/palI cfr10I
 hinPI asuI mspI nlaIV hphI bsmAI fnu4HI
 hhaI/cfoI hpaII gsuI/bpmI bsaI bsh1236I bsvI
 sau96I
 avaII
 asuI
 5901 GATAAAGTTG CAGGACCACT TCTGCGCTCG GCCCTTCCG CTGGCTGGT TATTGCTGAT AAATCTGGAG CCGTGAGCG TGGGTCTCGC GGTATCATTTG
 CTATTTCAAC GTCTGTGTGA AGACGGAGC CGGGAAGGCC GACCGACCAA ATAACGACTA TTTAGACCTC GGCCTACTCG ACCCAGAGCG CCATAGTAAC
 sau96I ddeI
 asuI sau3AI
 nlaIV mboI/ndeII(dam-)
 bsrI haeIII/palI mnlI foki dpmI(dam+)
 6001 CAGCACTGGG GCCAGATGGT AAGCCCTCCC GTATCGTAGT TATCTACAGC ACGGGAGTC AGGCAACTAT GGATGAACGA AATAGACAGA TCGCTGAGAT
 GTCTGACCC CGGTCTACCA TTCGGGAGG CATAGCATCA ATAGATGTGC TGCCCCCTCAG TCCGTTGATA CCTACTTGCT TTATCTGTCT AGCGACTCTA
 bphI
 rmaI sau3AI
 mboI/ndeII(dam-)
 dpmI(dam+)
 tru9I dpmI(dam-)
 ahaIII/draI maeI
 tru9I bstyI/xhoII
 msel alwI(dam-)
 ahaIII/draI
 6101 AGGTGCTCA CTGATTAAGC ATTGGTAACT GTCAGACCAA GTTACTCAT ATATACTTTA GATTGATTAA AACTTCAIT TTTAATTTAA AAGGATCTAG
 TCCACGGAGT GACTAATTTC TAACCATTTGA CAGTCTGGT CAATGAGTA TATATGAAT CTAACATAAT TTGGAAGTAA AATTAAAT TTCTAGATC

FIG. 10R

[illegible]

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FIG. 10S

[illegible]

FIG. 10T

FIG. 10T

[illegible][illegible]

tru9I
mseI
aseI/asnI/vspI
7301 ATTAA
TAATT

```
>length: 7305
```

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/US 95/09576

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C12N15/64 C12N15/67 C12N15/85 C12N9/72 C12N5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DNA CLONING, VOLUME III, EDITED BY D.M. GLOVER, 1987 IRL PRESS, OXFORD, GB;, pages 189-212, A.M.C. BROWN AND M.R.D. SCOTT 'Retroviral vectors'	1-3,7,8
Y	see page 192, line 7 - page 196, line 5; figures 2,3	5,6, 9-12, 16-21
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 November 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

08.12.95

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Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Hornig, H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inv. onal Application No

PCT/US 95/09576

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CELL, vol. 37, no. 3, July 1984 CELL PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MA, US; , pages 1053-1062, C.L. CEPKO ET AL. 'Construction and applications of a highly transmissible murine retrovirus shuttle vector' cited in the application	1-3, 7, 8
Y	pZIP-Neo SV(B)1 see figure 1	5, 6, 9-12, 16-21
Y	--- MOL. CELL. BIOL., vol. 5, no. 3, March 1985 ASM WASHINGTON, DC, US, pages 431-437, A.D. MILLER ET AL. 'Generation of helper-free amphotrophic retroviruses that transduce a dominant-acting, methotrexate-resistant dihydrofolate reductase gene' see page 432, right column, line 5 - page 436, right column, line 7; figure 1	5, 6, 9-12, 16-21
Y	--- WO, A, 94 05784 (US) 17 March 1994 see the whole document	5, 6, 9-12, 16-21
Y	--- EP, A, 0 215 548 (ZYMOGENETICS INC ; UNIV WASHINGTON (US)) 25 March 1987 see the whole document	5, 6, 9-12, 16-21
A	--- WO, A, 92 17566 (GENENTECH INC) 15 October 1992 cited in the application see the whole document	1-21
A	--- WO, A, 90 12025 (UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR) 18 October 1990 cited in the application see the whole document	1-21
A	--- EP, A, 0 260 148 (GENENTECH INC) 16 March 1988 see the whole document	1-21
A	--- EP, A, 0 160 457 (GENENTECH INC) 6 November 1985 cited in the application see the whole document	1-21
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Form PCT ISA 210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. l. Application No.
PCT/US 95/09576

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PROC. NATL.ACAD SCI., vol. 86, February 1989 NATL. ACAD SCI., WASHINGTON, DC, US;, pages 1041-1045, M. VIVAUD ET AL. 'A 5' splice-region G-C mutation in exon 1 of the human beta-globin gene inhibits pre-mRNA splicing: A mechanism for beta+-thalassemia' see the whole document -----</p>	1-4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 95/09576

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		US-A- 5302529	12-04-94
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		AU-A- 1580692	02-11-92
		JP-T- 6506356	21-07-94
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EP-A-0260148	16-03-88	AU-B- 613316	01-08-91
		AU-B- 7831787	19-05-88
		DE-A- 3730599	07-07-88
		FR-A- 2603899	18-03-88
		GB-A, B 2197321	18-05-88
		US-A- 5024939	18-06-91
		JP-A- 63152986	25-06-88
EP-A-0160457	06-11-85	AU-B- 601358	13-09-90
		AU-B- 4134585	24-10-85
		AU-B- 5295890	30-08-90
		EP-A- 0385558	05-09-90
		HK-A- 8395	27-01-95
		JP-A- 60243023	03-12-85
		JP-A- 6040942	15-02-94
		NO-B- 174934	25-04-94
		SG-A- 3994	10-06-94
		US-A- 4965199	23-10-90

